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FIRST EDITION.

THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

Some of Moulton's Testimony Denied by Beecher.

Mrs. Moulton Unsentimental in Her Tastes.

The Efforts to Prevent the Publication of the Tripartite Agreement.

The Proposed Card of Resignation of Beecher.

A Letter from the Defendant to the "Mutual Friend."

A Few Sentences Therein Explained.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1875.

At the Tilton-Beecher trial there were many persons present of both sexes not known to old attendants. Mrs. Field is the only member of Mrs. Tilton's coterie who appears in court with any regularity. Mr. Beecher came shortly after his wife and sons, and a few moments after took the stand. It was fully fifteen minutes after the appointed hour when the proceedings commenced, Mr. Evarts consulting with his associate counsel, and Mr. Beecher examining his memorandum of dates, &c.

The witness testified: In December, 1872, I do not think there was any interview between Mr. Tilton and myself about Rev. Dr. Storrs, nor do I remember a conversation about his visit to Dr. Storrs; when Tilton was reading

The "True Story,"

and when he prefaced a passage by saying: "If you could stand that you could stand it all," I did not say that he might as well state the fact as put it in that way. In a subsequent conversation with Mr. Moulton I said something about this subject; I said Tilton was a block-head. He supposed I would stand that sentence; this was said as a protest; Moulton said something about the interview with Tracy about this matter; we were talking, and he dropped out that his lawyers had said so and so; I started with surprise, and he said he did not intend to carry the case any further without lawyers; he said something about Tracy, but there was no understanding between us that Tracy should be brought into it, nor did I propose his name; the understanding was that no lawyer should be brought into our councils.

Mr. Evarts read Moulton's testimony with regard to the conversation he stated he had with witness about employing General Tracy as counsel; Beecher said nothing of that kind occurred; it is all imaginary. Witness said Mr. Moulton never said to me that he told Gen. Tracy that I was guilty of adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that he (Tracy) said if this was true it

Must be Kept Quiet

at all hazards; it is absolutely false, said the witness, and there is not a word of truth in it; it is false from the beginning to end; he never said anything to me about it except what I have stated; he never told me that he told Tilton of having informed Gen. Tracy of it; this is entirely false; I never told Mouiton I was glad Tilton had assented to this course and that perhaps good would come out of it. I have been acquainted with Oliver Johnson for about twenty-five years, and have been aware of his connection with the press; ever since I have been in Brooklyn we had that degree of relationship which existed among the anti-slavery men before the late war.

Managing Editor of the "Union."

The witness said there was dissatisfaction with the editorial management of the *Union* by the publishers; in consequence Wilkeson took part; Johnston's name was urged upon me by Wilkeson; it ran along for months; at last, after Mr. Johnston had been sounded by Wilkeson I went to see him and he agreed to go on the paper; I told this to Moulton and he was much pleased; he thought it would be a good thing for the paper and a good thing all around; his appointment was on purely professional grounds; I did not give him any instruction with regard to his treatment of the *Golden Age*; I never at any time said to Tilton that in my agreement it was better to have some person on the *Christian Union* who could handle the scandal; I never said I could trust any of my editors with it; I told he never said to me he could not remedy the evil, nor did he suggest Oliver Johnston as a fit and proper person to take hold of it; this is

A Stupid Lie

and false; I never took his counsel about the employment of Mr. Oliver Johnson in any manner whatever; I remember giving to Moulton $500 in May, 1873; preceding the fact of the payment I had conversations about it with Moulton, who inquired about my own affairs; we chatted about how the paper was getting along, our receipts and the value of the stock; something was said about my lecturing; I was lecturing about that time and he spoke of it as a great source of revenue to me; I gave him some more definite information as to the sums I received for lecture contracts; I had returned in that spring from an extraordinary lecturing tour. Moulton said unless there was some help for Tilton he would break down, and if his friends did not help him over the bar he would have to give up the paper. I always said I was

Willing to Help

him with both hand and voice. I do not recall that anything was said about Moulton's taking a hand with me in helping Tilton At this interview with Moulton, touching the prospects of Tilton, one evening in the back parlor of his house, he drew out of his pocket a letter and two checks. The two of them were time drafts of the sum of two thousand dollars or three thousand dollars. He also read a passage from the letter, saying this was all the money they could have at present. He then brought his hand down on the table with emphasis and said:

"That is What I Call Friendship."

This person was a lady who sent the letter. She also sent a check to be used in assisting the *Golden Age*. This check, he said, was used, but the time drafts were not. Moulton did not tell me that Tilton had refused to take the money, saying he saw no way to return it. I went home and thought over the matter. I blamed myself for not helping Tilton, and afterwards blamed Moulton for not asking me for money. I got five thousand dollars and went to Moulton's with it. He expressed himself extremely gratified with it. The following Sunday morning I was going to church and met Tilton on the opposite corner, I thought waiting for me. We went along together, he talking in an affectionate manner. I do not remember what the conversation was. I do not know if I received a slip of paper on that Sunday containing the words

Grace, Mercy and Peace.

but I did one Sunday find it on a small table on the platform in an envelope. The paper was signed "T. T."

The paper was shown to witness and identified by him. Witness resumed: I do not remember what the memorandum on the back of the paper is, but it was made by me. This memorandum was not made at the time the note was received. There was only one such paper sent to me. I know it was not given on the 16th of June, 1873, because I was preaching on or about that day in the Park Street church in Boston. I left home on the 1st and returned on the 16th. The intermediate time I spent in Boston. I do not know what time I received this paper.

Mr. Evarts asked this question: "Supposing Tilton had said it was sent on the 16th of June, but a reference to the record showed he did not see the State?"

Witness continued: Subsequent to December, 1870, I came to be

More Acquainted with Mrs. Moulton.

than I was before this arose from my frequent visits to her husband and her house. I was there in 1873 and 1874 more or less frequently. Mrs. Moulton was companionable and ladylike, and learning she was aware of the difficulties, I conversed with her about them. I was received as if I was a relation. After being shown into the parlor I went to her chamber, where she received me with strict ladylike propriety. I never knew her to do an unlady like thing. In the latter part of my acquaintance she

Sometimes Kissed Me

in the presence of her husband, and never but once in his absence.

Witness was then shown a letter written by him to Moulton, having reference to Mrs. Moulton, dated the 14th of July, 1873, which he read slowly through and identified it.

Mr. Evarts quoted from it about Mrs. Moulton's large-hearted kindness, which he all laid him out pretty flat, especially her clear truthfulness.

Mrs Moulton Unsentimental in Her Tastes.

The witness continued: In my moods of espousing I frequently offended her tastes, which was not sentimental, and she sometimes made incisive remarks which, as one might say, "Let the wind out of the bag."

The Tripartite Agreement.

On the 30th of May, 1873, the tripartite agreement was published. Moulton wanted to know how it came out. I could not tell him. I told him I was approached by Mr. Ford, who asked if it were published in New York, would it interfere with any plan of ours. I told Cleveland he must go right over to New York and stop its publication. He went to the *Tribune* office and tried to stop it. Then he went to Sam. Wilkeson's house to put a stop to it.

How Sam Wilkeson Swears.

Sam was in bed, Cleveland said, and when he heard his errand, swore until everything in the room was blue; that Wilkeson said he did not care a damn for Henry Ward Beecher or any other man on earth; that this article was going to be published. I understood from Moulton that the publication was not displeasing to Tilton. Moulton told me he had a devil of a time with him, as he was angry about the publication, and was going to publish a card about it that evening. I told Moulton I had about reached

The End of My Patience,

and if Tilton wanted to publish a card he could do so. I was unduly excited for a clergyman, and made remarks more emphatic than prudent. Mr. Moulton said he could stop Tilton from publishing a card in the *Eagle* that night, and I told him to go to the *Eagle* office and see Kinsella. On the the same day I wrote a card of resignation. I saw Moulton, and learned nothing would be done about the card before Monday. I showed him the card of resignation, saying this would be my answer to Tilton's card if published. Moulton expressed surprise, and said, "Good God," and then went out. Mrs. Moulton then came in. She came to me and said: "Mr. Beecher, don't believe the stories they are telling about you. I believe you are a good man." I looked up and said "Emma Moulton, I am a good man." She then bent over and kissed me on the forehead. It was

A Kiss of Inspiration.

but I did not think it proper to return it. On the next Sunday morning I was disturbed, and could not make up my sermon. I wrote a letter to Moulton, known as the "Day of Judgment" letter, when this interview was on my mind. On Monday I had interviews with Kinsella, Cleveland and the publishers of the *Christian Union*. In the evening I went to Peekskill with my wife, returning on Tuesday to officiate at the marriage of Mr. Tilney. On Wednesday I went to New England, and was absent till next Friday week.

A Tilt Between the Counsel.

Mr. Morris was here asked for some papers by Mr. Evarts, which Mr. Morris at the time said he could not find. Mr. Shearman made some remarks in a low tone, to which Mr. Morris took exceptions, saying they were not true. Mr. Fullerton said it was too unjust to cast reflections on Mr. Morris, who explained that the paper could not easily be found when it was called for, and declared Shearman's imputation was absolutely false.

Mr. Evarts said he had a right to the papers, and could direct the Court to produce them. Mr. Fullerton promised that every effort would be made to find these papers. The Court took a recess.

The Court reconvened at two o'clock.

The Card.

Q. Exhibit No. 75, Mr. Beecher, you say is the card that was shown to you. Now, next morning, was any card prepared that was actually published? A. Yes, sir; the next morning after Sunday.

Q. The next morning after Sunday, Monday morning. And where was that card prepared that was actually published, and who took part with you in finally modifying it for publication? A. Prepared in my study at my house. Thomas Kinsella took part in it.

Q. And yourself? A. Yes.

Q. And how came he to be there? A. On an invitation through Moulton.

Q. And do you know whether he brought with him that card, or text of that card, or whether you had it? A. The impression is I had it, sir.

Q. Now, with that before you, was finally a card prepared and published? A. It was.

Q. At what time of day was the interview between you and Kinsella at your house? A. About 9, from 9 to 10.

Q. How long a time was occupied in it? A. About an hour or more, or a little less.

Q. [Showing witness a paper.] Now, look at this paper of Monday evening, June 2d, and see if that is the card, as there printed, to be the card settled between Kinsella and yourself. A. That is it, I should think, sir. I think I recognize it.

Q. Mr. Beecher, were you familiar with the hours of publication of the first issue of the Brooklyn *Eagle* at the time? A. I knew generally. I don't know how long my knowledge extended back.

Q. What are the hours? A. Between one and two. The first form goes between one and two, so I always understood, and others later.

The Card as Amended.

Q. Now, sir, what clause in the card, as prepared, as suggested in form to you, as you have testified, is omitted here? As I published the card it reads "If that document [alluding to the tripartite agreement] should lead the public to regard Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice." As it was proposed, and as I refused it, it was "If that document should lead the public to regard Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, or any other slanders against me." I would not put my name to that.

Q. Now, at the commencement of the letter, and last clause of the letter, read first the clause as you published it. A. "I am unwilling that he (Tilton) should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others."

Q. What was the clause as proposed in the card you rejected? A. "Mr. Tilton's course toward me has been that of a man of honor and integrity."

Q. And how about that clause? A. I would not sign it.

Moulton Interviews Tilton.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, when on Saturday night you informed Moulton that your resignation would be published if this matter was proceeded with, and he went down stairs, did he say anything about seeing Tilton, or did you know that he was going to see Tilton in any way? A. I probably knew he was going. I don't recall any significant conversation respecting it.

Q. Did you know Tilton was in the house? A. I knew it, sir, but I can't say certainly whether I knew it before, at the beginning, or afterwards.

Q. Now, after he had seen Tilton, did Moulton report to you any observation of Tilton's in connection with this resignation? A. No, sir; he did not.

A Missing Paper.

Q. This paper was a draft or proposal of resignation, or proposed resignation, what became of it, Mr. Beecher—this paper that you took out and read to him—what became of it? A. I don't know, sir. It went the way pretty much of my papers which I try to keep.

Q. You are not able to find it? A. No, sir; it is destroyed, I have no doubt.

Beecher's Resignation.

Q. Now, here are the supposed contents of it, which has been given in evidence. Moulton has given this as the contents of the paper that you wrote. Is that a correct statement of it? A. Not quite.

Q. What variation would you make in it, or how would you state it? A. It reads, "I tender herewith my resignation of Plymouth Church." The difficulty is of resigning a church to that way—pastorate," something to that effect. "I have stood among you in sorrow for two years." It was in order to save strife, and save, if I recollect it aright, "from disgrace (they have it 'shame') a certain household, but now a free publication makes this no longer possible, I now resign my ministry and return to private life." I think with these inconsiderable changes it is substantially the card.

Q. When you made that proposition to Moulton of your purpose of resignation, did you so intend to do if this publication was made? A. Just as sure as the Lord lives I should have done it.

Beecher's Purpose.

Q. What was your purpose in that resignation under that contingency? A. The publication of that card would compel at once a consideration of the whole subject of my church, and put me upon trial in that church, and as I believed that would destroy the church, and at any rate any defence of myself that should be necessary on the publication of that card, I could make a better standing as a private man fighting a private man, than standing hampered by the restrictions, rules and duties of a pastor of a church.

Beecher's Dinner Hour.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, when is your ordinary mid-day dinner hour? A. Twelve o'clock in the country and two o'clock in the city.

Q. What length of time in your visits to Peekskill was it your habit to allow for passing between your residence here with your wife to the station at Forty-second street? A. It depended upon whether we went by cars or by hack, or whether I went alone or with my wife.

Q. Well, with your wife? A. When I went with my wife two hours was the time; usually allowed about two hours when we walked down to the ferry and took a conveyance on the other side.

Q. Now, what was your habit in regard to this? Was this 2 o'clock train a frequent train? A. A regular train.

Q. Was it your regular train? A. No, there was no usual train.

Q. I only ask, was it a frequent train with you? A. Not an unfrequent train. It was one of the convenient trains. When I wished to spend the forenoon in Brooklyn I took the 2 o'clock train.

Q. It was a common thing for you to take the 2 o'clock train? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your habit in taking the train as to having your lunch or dinner at your house before leaving, or taking it as a part of your trip across? A. No habit about it. It is a matter of convenience. If I went over to the *Union* office I took it on my way up, provided it was Monday and I had to look after my editorial duties. I took my lunch just as I was going on up to the train.

Q. Now, at what hour of the day, and for what length of time, were you in Mr. Cleveland's company on this Monday? A. I was there about 11 o'clock; as near as I can recollect, I staid about three quarters of an hour. It was all with him at the office of the *Christian Union*.

Not at Moulton's House.

Q. Now, during the forenoon of that Monday, the 2d of June, were you at Moulton's house? A. I was not.

Q. On your return on Monday night, when you married one of your parishioners, I suppose, were you at Moulton's house? A. No, sir.

Q. And did you see Mr. or Mrs. Moulton on that Monday or on that Monday night of that week? A. Neither of them; neither of them.

Q. Now, how soon after your return, which was on the 13th of June, as you have stated, how soon after that did you have an interview with Moulton? A. I don't recall.

Q. How soon with Mrs. Moulton? A. I don't recall.

Q. Now, that morning before Kinsella came, and you were engaged with him, did you make any call or go out of your house? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember the time of sending a telegram? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the messenger that took that? A. My wife.

A Vacation.

Q. And while she was away, were you in the house? A. I was, and had my preparations to make for my absence—contemplated absence. I was to have a little kind of vacation, and looked forward to it with great pleasure.

Q. What length of time does it take you, or do you allow usually in your movements to go from your house to the office of the *Christian Union* in New York? A. About three-quarters of an hour, varying. I could get there, if I was as young as I was twenty years ago, in twenty minutes.

Dignity of Age.

Q. But as a matter of fact? A. But as the dignity of age comes on I take longer, but it takes now on an average three-quarters of an hour.

Q. Now, sir, on the 4th of June following the evening of the marriage, by what train or how did you go? A. The eight o'clock train in the morning, leaving my house at six o'clock.

Q. Where and with whom were you resident during the whole period of your absence? A. Governor Wm. Claflin, at Newtonville, eight miles out of Boston.

Q. And what public occupation had you during your absence? A. I went specially to deliver a lecture before the Society of Religious Inquiry at Harvard College. It was at the request of the students that I went, and then in order that I could spend time for them in the evening I had made an arrangement with Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Parker street church, in which I preached in the evening.

Q. On the Monday following? A. No, sir, Sunday night.

Q. The same night?" A. The same day.

An Interview with Mrs. Moulton.

Q. Now, on the 1st of June, Sunday, you left a letter there with a note to Mrs. Moulton, as you have stated? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any interview with Mr. Moulton on that day, and on Saturday, the 31st day, another interview with Mrs. Moulton than that which you have stated? A. Only a private interview I had with her in the morning.

Q. At what time and under what circumstance? A. It was while waiting for Moulton to come in. He was out for some reason when I first went there.

Q. Well, what hour of the day? A. Between 8 and 9 in the morning.

Q. And did Moulton come in? A. He did.

Q. How long were you then at the house with Mrs. Moulton or Mr. Moulton, or both? A. Well, with both together I think perhaps an hour. I left about ten o'clock.

Q. Now, what part of this hour was spent in Mr. Moulton's company? A. I should think perhaps fifteen minutes, or twenty.

Q. And how did that interview seem and go on at the house? A. I don't remember the consecutive interview, and it was an interview in which I did pretty much all of the talking. I spent my time in denouncing Tilton very largely.

Q. What was the subject of the interview between Moulton and yourself? A. Moulton and myself? The subject of the interview was the preparation, I mean

The Forthcoming Card.

which I understood Tilton was preparing, and which I told him would be a finality, if it was to be such as he intimated it would be, and then came a discussion. Well, as he often did, he rebuked me for discouragement, but I never gave him any. He had managed Tilton on many and many an occasion before. He had in his power to do so again, and he should do it. I won't say it was at that interview, but it—no matter.

Q. Well? A. I don't recollect it as bearing on that interview.

Q. Now, what part had Mrs. Moulton in any conversation or interview that morning? A. Only that which proceeded while I was waiting for Mr. Moulton.

Q. What occurred at that? A. There was nothing very significant, any more than I was more than usually angry, rather than sorry. I walked up and down the room, and said this state of things was intolerable. I was not going to stand it any longer. It was

A Living Death.

and a man might as well die at once, for Tilton let the matter be controlled by his moods instead of keeping it quiet. He would let it leak out when he felt in a disturbed mood, and then it would come to the ears of my friends, and I would go and see Moulton, who would smooth me down, and the affair would rest for a time and then come out again, and I had stood it about as long as I intended to. [Card shown witness.] This

Proposed Card of Tilton's

I don't remember to have ever seen. It was never shown to me or made the subject of a conversation. I never saw the extract contained in it from the "apology" until it was published in the Bacon letter on the 2d of June. Servants had gone to my country residence.

Beecher to Moulton.

The following letter was shown to witness:

"SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.—My Dear Frank—The whole world is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confused, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which I had proposes would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made after my letter through you was written. He had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife, nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the surprise. Then a full settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part, that it should wholly suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me as making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that shall bear the light of the Judgment Day." Did that express a purpose that you had at the time? A. Most certainly it did. I had never kept any of the document's nor any record, nor made explanations, and I meant to do it.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 8, 1875.

The New Cardinal.

Yesterday Count Marefoschi fulfilled the mission intrusted to him by the Holy See, of announcing officially to Archbishop McCloskey that the Holy Father had been pleased to confer on him the title and elevation to the rank of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. A number of clergy and laity were invited to witness the ceremony, including the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville. The Count, after presenting the credentials from Cardinal Antonelli, written in Italian, read a brief address in Latin, to which the new Cardinal responded in the same language. Monsignor Roncetti, the bearer of the beretta from the Pope, made an address in French, in which he said that the evelation of the Archbishop to the Cardinalate was no more than a fitting recognition of the position that this country rightfully assumes among the nations of the world, not merely because of the wonderful movements of commerce, of invention and whatever regards material progress which it displays, but also because all these things are far from engrossing the minds of this people to the exclusion of the interests of religion and moral order. Cardinal McCloskey replied in French. The Cardinal privately signified his choice of April 22d as the day for the public ceremony of receiving the beretta, intrusted to Monsignor Roncetti.

The Dana Habeas Corpus Case.

An argument took place to-day in the United District Court in the *habeas corpus* writ obtained by Chas. A. Dana to prevent him being carried to Washington as a witness in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Bartlett, of the counsel for Dana, after handing his points to the Judge, and before beginning his argument, read the supena, calling upon Mr. Dana to appear before the Criminal Court on the 29th of March to testify in behalf of the United States, and said: "It does not state in what year Mr. Dana is to appear before the Court. Our view of it is he may appear on the 29th of March of any year he sees fit, and he has selected the 29th of March succeeding the 4th of March after which the President is elected, as he thinks by that time the malaria of that climate may have been removed."

SPRINGDALE.

The Epidemic Sweeps Over the Village—An Exciting "Spell."

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Springdale, on the West Penn. Railroad, a short distance above Sharpsburg, has had an attack of the prevailing epidemic.

On Monday evening last, the citizens, both old and young, of our village, assembled at the public school house to test their knowledge of orthography in a spelling contest. This being the first meeting of this kind in our immediate neighborhood since the epidemic, the house was crowded by an audience very anxious to witness the exercises. Mr. J. E. Karnes was chosen school-master, Messrs. W. S. Hanna, our genial conductor W. P. R. R. and Mr. Boyce as judges, and Messrs. Alex. Hanna and S. G. Barnes as captains. The classes, numbering some twenty persons each side, were then chosen from the audience. Among the number we noticed several young lady school teachers from the ward schools of Allegheny. After quiet was restored the school-master announced that in dealing out the words for spelling the "selected" words from Osgood's Speller at the outerrified, who spelled them with somewhat of a relish. Matters went along very smoothly for some time, both sides keeping their ranks unbroken, until the word "decent" was given to James Collins; for some reasons not known to us, he found objections to the word and spelled it with "s," when the judges sent him to his seat to reflect. The next word missed was "ganger;" some dispute arose as to how it was spelled, and on referring the matter to the judges, they decided it was incorrectly spelled; so Mr. J. H. Riddle was tenderly borne to the rear. The ranks being broken, the spellers disappeared from both sides very rapidly. Miss Hannah Alex. Hanna also missed the word "cavalier," leaving out the "i," and shrunk away like a little faded flower. This calamity seemed to spread dismay among his rank and file, and they were sent down after another, until it became demoralizing. Miss Parkhill, a teacher from one of your ward schools, tried to rally the forces by spelling "embryo" with an "i," but correcting herself in an instant, the judges allowed her to retain her place in the class. Mr. T. Thompson, of Railroad fame, ran "off the track" on the word "dolorous," spelling it with an "e," he took his seat. Then Mr. W. B. Peters, our handsome ticket agent, slipped and fell on the word "palladium," leaving out an "l." James Moyers thought he could spell "different," but found he was mistaken, and stepped down. Quite a number fell now in rapid succession, including Miss Parkhill, who tried hard to overcome "tyranny," but failed in the attempt and took a seat among the fallen. Capt. Harmes fell on the word "impatient," leaving out a "t." Our good humored young friend, Bob. Evans, undertook to get away with "villainous," but found it too much for him, and he stepped out of line. The forces were now sadly reduced on both sides, leaving only two spellers on the one side, while some six held their places on the opposite side. The contest was getting pretty interesting, as both sides seemed determined to win. Those on the short side held their places for some fifteen or twenty minutes in spite of the schoolmaster, when some person on the long side got wounded and went to the rear. Unfortunately Mr. Myers, on the short side, mis-spelled the word "complaisance," and was obliged to retire, thus leaving Miss Henderson as the only representative of Captain Alex. Hanna's army. She being a teacher in one of your city schools, and apparently pretty well posted in orthography, bravely held her place against the odds on the other side for some time. The word "brazier" was given Dr. Metz, who missed it, and went out on a shutter, when Miss Henderson immediately took it up and spelled it "brazier." That being contrary to the authorities, the judges decided her wrong, and she was compelled to retire, amidst the applause of the friends of the winning side,—Miss Thompson, Miss Mchaffy and Mrs. James Moyers still remaining, and entitled, we suppose, to the premium—a head of cabbage, raised in the neighborhood.

The hour being late, it was decided to discontinue the exercises, and the audience was dismissed. It was a rich entertainment, and passed off with good humor throughout. And when they next do have a spell, may we be there to see. D.

Allegheny Trunk Store.

Messrs. J. S. Goe & Co., have removed to No. 59 Federal street Allegheny City, where parties can at all times find a general and elegant assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, of the best quality and at prices to accord with the times. All orders will receive prompt attention. An examination of stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

House Furnishing Goods of all kinds, at Reineman's, 201 Penn avenue.

Old Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames regilded in the best manner at low ratesat S. Boyd & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

SECOND EDITION

FEARFUL TORNADO.

Great Destruction in Illinois and Arkansas.

Two Persons Killed and a Large Number Injured.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The *Commercial's* special says a fearful tornado swept through Edenburg, Ills., at 4:30 P. M. to-day, demolishing the Christian church, in which some twenty or thirty young ladies and gentlemen had gathered for a rehearsal. About fifteen had been taken out at latest accounts. Miss Porter was dead. Dick Greenwood had both legs broken. J. B. Eaton is seriously injured. Miss Sanders has both legs and one arm broken. Mr. Kemmerer has his jaw and shoulder broken. Several others are injured. Five dwellings were also blown down and an elevator badly damaged.

Storm in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—A terriific storm visited this section this evening, three miles below the city. The tornado uprooted trees, unroofed houses and played havoc generally. A Mrs. Jones was killed and her two daughters seriously injured. Seven houses were destroyed.

THE MINERS' WAR.

Cowardly Policemen.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 8.—Twenty-three special policemen went on the Lehigh Valley Railroad train last evening as far as Packerton, where they were ordered off and obeyed. There are a few still in town and the remainder are now doubtless tramping towards Philadelphia.

Affairs at Hazelton.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—General Osborne, who is at Hazelton, reports the arrival of troops, including a battery of artillery. Stores and ammunition have been forwarded. Hon. Mr. Fincher, of Hazelton, having telegraphed to Governor Hartranft that there is not one word of truth in the reported perilous situation, no incendiaries, personal violence or demonstrations, the Governor telegraphed him to satisfy the Sheriff of these things, and that the troops would be withdrawn. The Governor added: "It may as well be understood at once that the Sheriff will be supported with all the power of the State to protect life and property, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth. Order must and shall be restored, cost what it may."

The Question of a Strike at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8.—The miners resolved to ballot to-morrow on the question of a general strike in this vicinity.

The Fire in the Stockton Mine.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 9—1 A. M.—The fire in the mine at Stockton is gaining headway, and is likely to involve the company in a very large loss.

The Military Police.

There are now about 1,200 soldiers in Hazelton and several mining towns near it.

Trouble in the Wyoming Region.

Trouble is reported in the Wyoming region, and the indications are the strike will extend until it covers the entire anthracite coal fields.

COTTON.

Monthly Report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—The report of the Cotton Exchange for March from West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi, and Arkansas n orth of the Arkansas river, shows of one hundred and eighty-eight responses, 32 3-10 per cent, of the number of bales of cotton were produced in this district; that in 1873 the facilities financially furnished in aid of the producing crop were 20 per cent. less than for 1874. It is estimated that 3½ per cent. only of the crop remained unmarketed on the 23d ult. There has been an increase of laborers in this district of ⅓ per cent. since the consummation of labor contracts. The preparations for crop planting are five per cent. in the advanced condition as compared with the spring of 1874. The increase of acreage by new cleared lands is 3 per cent, over 1874. The prospective increase of the acreage of cotton planting from that of 1874 is estimated to be 5 4-5 per cent. Laborers are accepting of work with alacrity—36 per cent. for wages, 15 per cent. for shares of crop, and 19 per cent. are renting lands. The general tone of the compensation of laborers indicate a decline of about 15 per cent. as compared with the the past two seasons. There is indicated an increase of acreage in small grains over the average of the past two seasons of 68 per cent. There is a prospective increase of acreage in corn planting over the average of the past two seasons of 12 per cent. Of one hundred and eighty-eight correspondents, 65 per cent. report a great improvement in fences, 17 per cent. moderate improvements, and 18 per cent. none. Fifty per cent. report material improvement in out-buildings, and 40 per cent. report improvement of homes.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, April 8.—The Government has decided to send 15,000 soldiers to Cuba.

University Professors Arrested.

Senor Salmeron, Professor of the Madrid University, and formerly President of the Ministry, and Professor Azcarate, also of the Madrid University, have been arrested. The former has been sent to Lugo, and the latter to Miranda. Other arrests are expected. The Goverment declares its intention of exiling all professors who protest against the recent educational laws, or who resign chairs on account of their promulgation.

Senor Castelar has resolved to go to Rome.

GERMANY.

The Bishop of Breslau Refuses to Resign His See.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his See. Legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decree of the Court.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1875.

For New England and the Middle States, partly cloudy and warmer weather near the coast, with easterly to southeasterly winds, and falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, with local rains in the northern portion of the Middle States.

The Rivers.

The Ohio river will fall. The Central Mississippi will rise slowly.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Concensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A man whose name is not given was hanged in Osage county, Ks., last Sunday night, for committing rape on a young girl.

—At the election in St. Louis on Tuesday, seven Democrats, three Independent Democrats, and four Republicans were elected to the City Council.

—About five o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday, a whirlwind about one hundred feet wide, blowing in a northeasterly direction, struck the Platte river bridge at Schuyler, Neb., lifted four spans and the roof from their places, and dropped them into the river, leaving nothing but the piers. Several houses on the south side were blown down.

Walnut Mantel Pieces and Looking Glasses to match, at S. Boyd & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

Pilot Bread or Rafters

manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., April 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th inst.

ap7 JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1875.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

ap5:p12 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable on demand, free of tax.

ap1:p25 S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE WHOLESALE.

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

OF

GILL & BRO.,

253 LIBERTY STREET,

To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

Congress Gaiters, Alexis, Oxford and Jersey Ties and Fine Calf Boots.

Miners' Nailed Shoes, Rubber Goods, &c.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

Bottom Prices. Orders Promptly Attended to.

JAS. McCANDLESS. THOS. JAMISON. M. KENNEDY.

McCandless, Jamison & Co.,

103 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

OFFER SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS

OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.

EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW COMPLETE.

New Goods and New Styles arriving daily.

Having a resident buyer in the EASTERN MARKET gives us superior advantages in purchasing, and we feel confident that we can make it to the INTEREST OF ALL BUYERS TO

GIVE US A CALL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between SAMUEL SMITH and T. B. DONLEY, known as SMITH & DONLEY, has this 30th day of March, 1875, been dissolved by the death of Samuel Smith. J. B. Donley will continue the commission business at the same place.

ap8:p94 T. B. DONLEY.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTration on the estate of CHARLES FAHEY, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to

ISAAC WALKER,
ap8:p51-r Walker's Mills, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE AND INEBRIATE ASYLUM,
CLAREMONT, PA., April 8, 1875.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals are hereby solicited up to April 19th, 1875, at the Work House Office, Claremont, for the erection of a WORK SHOP, and the building of a PROTECTING STONE WALL in front of said Work House.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office, where all necessary information may be obtained. By order of the Board of Managers,

HENRY CORDIER, Sept.
ap8:p266

Elegant Diagonals

AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS'

Tailoring Establishment,

98 WYLIE AVENUE.

GRAND OPENING.

MRS. A. J. LEE,

Will have a grand opening during the next three days, of

TRIMMED BONNETS & HATS,

Of all sorts, and in all styles, for ladies and children. Call at

27 and 28 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh.
ap9:p65

KINDER BLAIR

Manufacturing Confectioner,

AND

FANCY CAKE BAKER,

LADIES' DINING AND

Ice Cream Saloon,

AND DEALER IN

Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.,

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

68 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1875.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENty-first section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the duplicates for the several wards, boroughs and townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State and Poor Taxes

FOR 1875,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1875.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no reduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1875.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURR

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
By Mail for six months.....5 00
By Mail for three months.....2 50
By Mail for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*
KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

IT seems to be clearly determined, that the object in view, in the pardon of Ingersoll, is the further and more vigorous prosecution of the Tweed ring suits. Sweeney is said to be clearly inculpated by the evidence of Ingersoll.

THE Hazelton people seem nervous at the approach of the military, and have expressed to Governor Hartranft for their recall. The Governor very properly replied that until life and property are safe the troops must stay there. He is not disposed to allow riot and bloodshed to continue.

IT seems to be quite clearly determined that the crowned heads of Europe will use their utmost endeavors to prevent the election of an Ultramontane, or as it is expressed, Infallibist Pope. There is concert of understanding on the subject, and the most vigorous efforts will be used to that end. The commencement of the plan, however, will, we judge, be all the more likely to induce the firm-headed Cardinals to elect the very person least desired by the opposing Kings. Then will come the tug of war.

VAMBERY, who several years ago visited Khiva as a Dervish, and gave an interesting volume of travels to the world, writes that whatever the pretence set up, Russia is unquestionably engaged in the work of conquest, and not of commerce merely, and that her designs extend to British India. He claims, from intimate knowledge of the country and people, that the advances already made by Russia, necessitate farther progress, until she reaches British India. Thus England will be compelled to take action to protect her Indian frontier. This is a fact that cannot be otherwise than disturbing, as it involves a conflict for what has heretofore been a peaceful possession, so far as the influence of other Powers is concerned. Once her Indian Empire is threatened and England is seriously weakened, as against the designs of Russia. Suppose, for example, Russia had been prepared to invade India at the time of the Crimean war,—England would have been very chary of attacking her. And if Russia should again be disposed to infringe upon Turkey, England will be hardly likely to join an alliance against her, so long as her Indian Empire can be easily assailed. Russia gains great moral power over England by this conquest of Central Asia.

A DECISION has been rendered, by the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, on an appeal from a decision in the Court below, a verdict in favor of a Life Insurance Company which refused to pay a policy, the application for which contained untruthful answers. The allegation was made that the so-called untruths were unintentional and unimportant, yet the Court affirmed the binding force of the contract, which could be vitiated by answers that were incorrect, whether they were material to the risk involved, or not. The decision is final, and is, no doubt, correct. But a question arises which ought to be legally tested. It is that companies which accept payment of premium on policies which they know to be invalid, or have reason to believe to be, are guilty of swindling, and liable to a penalty for it. It is of course, proper that Life Insurance Companies should protect themselves; but in doing this, they should not, by intricate questions not material to the risk taken, involve parties who may not give attention to the legal bearing of a multitude of questions, or statements of agreement. Life Insurance is supposed to be a mutual arrangement, — involving the interests of company and patron; and should be no more complex than is absolutely necessary.

IT is hard to follow the complications that are developed among the various lines that seek to control the Pacific coast trade. Along with the reported defalcation in the China accounts of the Pacific Mail Company, but which were really discovered a month ago, is the break with the Panama Railroad Company. This was brought about by the Panama company which desires to share in the new freight rates by which a large profit is assured each company. The complications hinge on this,—the Pacific Mail making advantageous proposals to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by which all its freight will go by rail, and the Panama Railroad intimating its purpose to put on a new line of steamers to compete with Pacific Mail. The new American line of steamers have been brought into the affair, through an offer, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, to run them in part, in the interest of the Pacific Mail line,—that is to carry their European freight. Thus there are apparently many curious and perplexing combinations, but they all turn on the quarrel over the division of spoils. The outcome will probably be, an adjustment of difficulties, a healing of differences, and harmony in the absorption of profits. The present is possibly a bearing movement, to be followed by an effort to bull stocks at a lively rate.

THE growth of gaming has been frequently noted in the press as one of the evils of the times. The old lottery schemes, so long under ban of the law, have given way to new schemes under alluring titles. Of these, the most charming, in point of name, is "the Paris Mutual Pool," a sort of gambling arrangement that either naturally pertains, or is made applicable to horse-racing enterprises. Just what this affair is, we do not pretend to know; but the New Jersey Legislature proposes to banish it from the racing parks in that State, to the great sorrow of the racing fraternity. They declare that Monmouth Park, the celebrated Long Branch racing ground, will be broken up, if the bill is passed,—which is equivalent to admitting that without the accompaniment of gambling, racing parks cannot be made financially successful. We submit this charming admission to the consideration of those who are anxious to arrange a trotting park here. If such institutions can only be maintained by gambling, it follows that those who manage them make by the gambling operations, just as the Keno and other gentlemen thrive by such things. And if those who manage make all the while, it follows that the races are anything but fair,—and are arranged to suit the pockets of the managers.

A WHOLESALE system of frauds has been discovered in the General Postoffice Department, by Mr. Tyner, Second Assistant Postmaster General, supported by Mr. Jewell. The plan was to bribe the clerks to abstract the bids for mail lettings, when they were examined, and other bids put in. The stamps of the officers who first examined the bids were counterfeited, and the fraudulent bids thus made to appear genuine. A Texan named Kettle, and Hines, United States Marshal for Alabama, were the principals, with various clerks who were bribed, at sums ranging from fifty dollars upwards. There is something marvelous in the cheapness with which these clerks sold themselves,—a fact involving the idea of familiarity with bribery. All involved were promptly discharged from office, and will be criminally prosecuted. The frauds involved considerable sums, had they been successful,—as the figures of the honest bids were changed, and made to appear much larger than they originally were. Much credit is due Mr. Tyner for the discovery of the frauds, and it is a promising circumstance that Mr. Jewell promptly sustained him. Where so many clerks are employed, there is much room for fraudulent practices, but it is evident that the Department is being thoroughly sifted, that frauds may be discovered and punished.

YE OLDEN TIME.

However slow Pittsburgh may have been in responding to the demands of the Centennial enterprise, it becomes evident that she has at last aroused herself, and is fully ready to meet all patriotic demands. The brilliant opening of the Centennial Tea Party, its financial success, the many fair ladies that graced the occasion, and particularly the enthusiasm that attended the event, all contributed to prove that no people are more filled with loyal love than is ours. We may be slow to act, but are not deficient when at last we do arouse. Perhaps no event could possibly happen, calling for generosity, which would find our city less prepared for liberal response, than this of the Centennial. Our industries are prostrate, our manufacturers perplexed, our laborers unemployed, and the outlook anything but cheerful. At such times, men are apt to close their purse strings, and hold back from liberal bestowments. Nor is the liberality now manifested comparable to what was done, at special times, and under the promptings of impulsive patriotism, during the war. The demands are not of the same importance; but our people have responded, and will respond to the Centennial enterprise, with open hand and generous hearts.

The chief interest attaches to the fine display of old time dresses and to the Continental spirit that seemed to pervade the display. To enter the hall is to be suddenly transferred to an earlier time, when the Revolutionary struggle was pending, and the fires of patriotism were burning brightly. Or, rather, that day is recalled with modern improvements, for we cannot presume that the ladies, in those days, dressed so elegantly, or were decked so magnificently, with pearls and diamonds, as are those at Library Hall. We live in more prosperous days than did our ancestors. The fierce struggle for liberty, involving poverty, hunger, and long and weary waiting, refers to days long gone,—the first Centennial of which, indeed, we are soon to celebrate. Hence, this is the olden time with its privations, anxieties, strugglings and poverties merged into the prosperity and thrift which has generally come to the people and country since. True, this prosperity is momentarily beclouded, but its substance is with us. We commend the spirit and enthusiasm with which the party conducted, and commend to the patriotic, and the lovers of the beautiful, the scenes of ye olden time.

RHODE ISLAND.

Whatever may be said of Connecticut, it cannot be denied that the Rhode Island election is a clean-cut victory for the Republicans. A triple list of candidates was put up for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor,—but for Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Treasurer, the lines were clearly drawn, and the Republican majority 12,000. This, on the largest vote ever cast in the State, proves that it is a clear, honest, overwhelming victory. In point of fact the vote of the Republican and Independent Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should be counted as for the Republican party,—these being just equivalent to that cast for the other Republican officials. This is an important consideration,—as it is in the face of the Connecticut election that the victory is gained. Usually, an unfavorable result in a contiguous State, exerts a positive, and at times controlling influence on a vote about being taken; and whatever moral advantage there was in the Connecticut election went to aid the Democrats in Rhode Island. That such a triumphant result should have been reached, under the circumstances so unfavorable, is exceedingly remarkable. To this we may add that the tone of criticism, since the Connecticut election, has been such as to affect unfavorably to the Republicans in Rhode Island. Thus every possible influence that could be brought to bear, to insure the success of the Democracy, was used. That such disastrous failure should follow such efforts, is significant.

Both Connecticut and Rhode Island illustrate the faith of the people in the administration of President Grant. The defeat of Hawley in Connecticut, while partially attributable to other causes, is also to be accounted for by his lack of firmness at the critical time, last Winter. There was no occasion for Republicans to go back on the Force bill, as finally amended. The proposition to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern States where so much trouble had been experienced, was not severe or unjust. The disposition to, bend and yield, in the face of impudent and aggressive demands from the South, was not expected of sound Republicans. Hawley assumed that to be independent was more honorable than to avow allegiance to his party, and few Republicans will grieve over his defeat. Yet we presume that the lack of decision that made him what he was in Congress, also lost him friends at home. Thus partially for his course in Congress, and partially for home reasons he was defeated.

In Rhode Island, however, there were no disturbing influences of this character. The election involved State candidates, and was understood to have at least a moral bearing on National politics. Both parties worked desperately, as the vote shows. That the Republicans should triumph so grandly under these circumstances can admit of but one interpretation. They knew that to vote for the Democracy would be accepted as a rebuke of their own party, and the President as well. Hence they determined to close the lines firmly up, and show precisely what they do mean on this question. The verdict is, that in a fair contest, the Republican party has all its old strength, and can carry the field against all competitors. Also, that it has faith in its President, and in the integrity of the principles of the party. Still further, that it stands by such of its adherents as do not weaken in the face of the enemy, but that remember they are Republicans in stormy skies, as well as fair. The lesson is that the lines of the party will be closed up, and in the Presidential issue it will be as firm and strong as ever.

An Ice Adventure.

Last Saturday a man residing near Cohoes was trying to move a large cake of ice which was on the point of being cast out on the road by the current of the river. He stepped upon the ice with the intention of breaking it, when it began to move off, taking him with it. The ice moved out into the centre of the river, and rapidly towards the dam. The man was in a fever of excitement, expecting his last moment to appear when he would reach the dam. The water being very high, the fall at the dam was unusually low, and the ice, with the man on it, passed over in safety, and drifted in the direction of the gas-house. When hearing the gas-house the ice was on the top of a little shanty which was nearly covered with the water. The man got off the ice and stood on top of the house, but immediately fell through a skylight in the roof, falling on some girls who had gone to the top floor to escape the water. A scene immediately ensued, the girls roaring "Burglar!" and "Murder!" Their father appeared from the next room, and an explanation followed.—*Troy Press, April 5.*

Receipt for "Dressing" a Fashionable Lady.

Take a woman, and turn her once in a breadth of satin, twice in a gauze scarf, and three times in a puff of tulle; add twenty yards of flowery garlands wherewith to season the whole. The dish is then trussed up, but has not yet sufficient dressing. Something heavy in the shape of a train is needed. It may be made of matelasse, with raised flowers or of brocade. Skewer it on well behind, and garnish with gauze butterflies, lace birds, or gilt beetles. Keep very warm at the base and very cool at the top. Remove the dressing as much as possible from the upper part and pile it on below. Season with diamonds and serve up warm.

CARDINALS.

History of the College of Cardinals —The Berretta and Calotta.

A brief history of the Sacred College of Rome, in connection with the recent appointment of an American Cardinal, in the person of Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, and the arrival of the Pope's messenger in the red berastta, will be read with interest at this time.

The Sacred College, or College of Cardinals, when full, consists of seventy members, who are of three Orders, cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, and cardinal deacons. The cardinal bishops are now six in number. They were formerly seven, but in 1150 A. D., two of the bishoprics were consolidated. There are fifty cardinal priests, to which order Cardinal McCloskey belongs, and fourteen cardinal deacons. At present there are only fifty-six members of the Sacred College, including the newly made Cardinal. The title Cardinal was derived from the fact that the principal churches of Rome were formerly known as *Cardinales*, and those who directed them soon came to be called by the same name. It is said by Eugenius IV. that St. Peter founded the order of Cardinals in imitation of the proceeding of Jesus in calling around him a band of Apostles. Peter being the head of the Church followed the same course, and the Sacred College has been compared by all the writers of the Romish Church to the band of Apostles, and has been termed apostolic. Sixtus V. also compares the Cardinals to the assembly of elders chosen by Moses, and Innocent III. likens them to the priests of the tribe of Lewis. There have been various numbers of Cardinals at different times, the number up to the time of Sixtus V. being now unknown. In 1331 there were but twenty, in 1378 only twenty-three. In 1559 the number was as high as seventy-six. In 230 A. D. it is said that there were 236, but this is doubtful. At the Council of Trent, the Emperor Ferdinand, of Austria, proposed that the number should be reduced to twelve or twenty-four, but was told that the Pope himself could alone treat that subject. The Cardinals are, after the Pope, the first dignitaries of the Church. They are Prince, of the Roman Court, Privy Councillors of the Sovereign Pontiff, being his chief coadjutors during life and at his death they take the reins of ecclesiastical Government into their hands, determining the succession by ballot. They do not take any oath of office or fidelity, as they are, by the theory of church government, considered members of the body of which the Pope is the head. From this theory comes the fact that Cardinals alone can assume, when sent as legates, the title "Legatia Latere," they alone forming parts of the mystic body of the supreme Pontiff. Being next to the Pope in the hierarchy, they have the government of all churches; and being themselves only judged by the Pope, they judge Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and all other orders in the Church. They are given the highest titles—sons of the first grade, spiritual fathers, counsellors, assessors, consultors and advisors of the Popes, Princes, columns, lights of the Church, pillars of the faith, and heads of the entire Church—but the title conferred on them by Urban VII. in 1630, is "Eminence," and this is the one commonly used. Before that they were styled "Most Reverend," "Illustrious," &c. The Cardinals, especially those living at Rome, are obliged to live in considerable state, but are expected and admonished to be abstemious in their living. They have numerous servants who are termed familiglian or familvars, and are treated as parts of the family of the Cardinal. Being relieved of all household care by servants, they are burdened with great ecclesiastical responsibilities, having to attend to the duties as Priests, and to the affairs of numerous congregations, churches, missions, charitable, artistic and scientific institutions, and in Rome to the Papal audiences. Each one is granted the title of a certain church, and on taking possession of his titular church his portrait is hung up within it, and a coat-of-arms emblazoned over the principal entrance. The Cardinalate churches formerly possessed extensive jurisdiction, but their powers were abridged from motives of prudence by Innocent VI. The Cardinal is bound to see that his titular church is kept in perfect order, and, according to his means, that must embellish it. The privileges of the order are correspondingly great, and are about thirty in number. One of these is described by St. Thomas as follows: "In the Council of Rome, celebrated by Pope Sylvester, in 1854, it was decreed that before a sentence of condemnation could be pronounced upon them they must be accused by seventy-two witnesses if they belonged to the order of Bishops, by sixty-four if they belonged to the order of Priests, and by twenty-seven if to that of deacons. But the greatest privilege of the Cardinals is that of electing the Pope. This they received at the eleventh Ecumenical Council, from Alexander III. There had previously been much disorder and trouble arising from the number of persons who considered themselves entitled to vote for these elections. The Pope is commonly chosen from among the Cardinals, although since 769, A. D., sixteen Popes have been elected who were not Cardinals, and according to some writers a seventeenth, who died before receiving the tiara. Another privilege is that a Cardinal must be believed on his word of honor when he says that the Pope has granted him any favor, without the necessity of their taking any oath. So great are the responsibilities, however, of this office that, despite the privileges, many persons have refused a Cardinals position, and some have only accepted it when threatened by anathema.

THE BERRETTA.

The *berretta* is the usual square cap worn when in church by all Catholic priests who are not officiating at the altar; only its color is scarlet instead of black. The *calotta* is the skull-cap, and is a little head-covering which just hides the crown of the head, and is in size no bigger than half a cocoanut. This was brought His Eminence by Count Marefoschi, and will be always worn by him, even when in his private apartments. The Cardinal will have to go to Rome to receive the famous hat in person from the hands of His Holiness the Pope, and this journey he will perform during the coming summer. He will then receive the sapphire ring mounted in plain gold, which always forms a part of the cardinalisque costume. On three successive evenings after the reception of the *berretta*, His Eminence will probably hold a public reception at his house on Madison avenue—as is the custom when a Cardinal is elected. The etiquette to be observed on this occasion will doubtless be the same as that which takes place on a similar occasion in Rome, with, however, certain well-judged modifications. In Rome music is played in front of the prelate's palace, which is brilliantly illuminated, and thrown open to all who choose to visit it. There is but one restriction; gentlemen must appear in full evening dress. Hither come then the ambassadors, military and civil officers in full official costumes, to congratulate the recently elected *Eminenza*. The Princesses and Marchionesses of the Roman aristocracy put on their scarlet robes, but stand in their ordinary garments at the door of their saloon to thank their guests for their good wishes. Etiquette forbids His Eminence seating himself during this reception, in the early part of which the Pope sends him the hat.

PERSONAL.

THE widow of the late Emperor of China, is dead.

CARRUTH, the Vineland editor shot by Landis, is improving, and his physicians say there is now a probability of his eventual recovery.

THE Emperer of Austria left Venice on Wednesday, after conferring a number of decorations and earnestly congratulating Victor Emanuel upon the consolidation of Italy.

A LATE act of Congress entitles General Sickles to retain his place on the retired list of the army, with the pay of a major general from the date of his resignation of the Spinisli mission.

THE Attorney General has received from Mr. Hill his letter resigning the office of Assistant Attorney General, to take effect at the adjournment of the present session of the Supreme Court.

THE vacancy expected on the bench of the Court of Claims, by the resignation of Judge Peck, is talked of as likely to be filled by Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, or Commissioner Douglass.

OF "Uncle Jacob Brown" the Louisville (Ga.) *News* says: "We met this old darkey a few days ago, and found him as full of animation and industry as if he had just arrived at manhood. He is eighty-seven years old, and is the father of forty-three children—all by his legitimate wives. He has been married several times, and now has a wife not over twenty-five years old. His youngest child is only two years old.

BISHOP ODENHEIMER, of New Jersey, is steadily regaining his health. His wife writes from Bournemouth, England, where they are staying, to friends in Newark: "I am very glad to be able to give you a good report of his (the Bishop's) condition and steady progress toward renewed health and strength. I really hope that when he returns to his beloved diocese he will be able to enter upon its welcome duties with vigor and energy, as of old."

IT is rumored that the difficulty between Mr. Lick and his trustees is likely to be settled. The report is that in order to avoid the hazards and the scandal of a bitter litigation, an arrangement is on foot by virtue of which the trustees and Mr. Lick will join in the execution of a deed to new trustees, which deed will jealously and securely guard the public interests vested under the original trust, and at the same time make adequate provision for Mr. Lick's relatives.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE taking of the New York State census will begin on the 1st of June.

THE German Government, it is reported, intends prosecuting the German subscribers to the Carlist fund for fomenting rebellion against a friendly power.

LOUIS R. LEVE, aged forty-five years, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night killed his wife, and then stabbed himself, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

WORKMEN in Germany get the highest wages in Alsace, 1 mark 99 pfennigs, and the lowest in Schleswig-Holstein, 86 pfennigs only. A general plethora of workers —not of work.

A PARTY of Black Hills gold hunters, two hundred strong, left Sioux City, Iowa, Tuesday last. They were well armed, equipped and supplied, and don't care whether they meet the Indians or not.

THAT charming children's magazine of Scribner & Co., *St. Nicholas*, has swallowed the *Little Corporal*, of Chicago, and the *Schooiday Magazine*, of Philadelphia, the oldest publication of the kind in the country.

THE Shakespeare Library, founded in Edinburgh a few years back by Mr. Halliwell, contains, in original or facsimile, every edition of Shakespeare's plays, issued before 1660, and is believed to be the only library in the world that has the series complete.

LAST week, Enock Avery, of Farmington, Me., was attacked by his half crazy son, who fired at him with a shot-gun, and attempted to fire a pistol, but was prevented by Mr. Avery. The lad then went to the barn, set it on fire, and perished in the flames.

IN the Archives at Rome some interesting documents have been discovered, relating to the history of Benvenuto Cellini. These are the "carta di pace" given him by the brother of Pompeo de Capitaneis, a man he had killed, and the "Moto proprio" of Pope Paul III. absolving him for the crime

THE possible downfall of Mormonism suggests a problem of painful interest: What is to become of the deserted spouses? The Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that it would only be just that the treasures of the Mormon Church, if not of its individual members, should be made to provide support for these hapless and homeless women. Certainly, a happy thought.

A BERLIN dispatch says that Herr Sigl, editor of the Ultramontane paper, the *Vaderland*, in Munich, who was recently sentenced in contumacian to imprisonment for publishing an article offensive to Bismarck, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities at Saltzburg, on application of the German Government. It is understood that Sigl will be sent to Berlin instead of Munich, where he was sentenced.

FRANK KERN, of Nebraska, generally reports that, at the first smile of Spring, millions of grasshoppers emerged from their eggs just in time to catch the eyes of surly Winter, who froze them with a frown. If Mr. Kern is correctly reported, and we hope he is, and will swear to the truth of this assertion, charitable people may as well throw their moldy fruit, and turn garden seeds into the barrel. They will not be needed in Nebraska just now.

IT is a matter of regret that the season for our fishermen has opened so disastrously, the losses being sixty-five lives and six vessels, against eighteen lives and four vessels last year. The fisheries are proverbially so precarious, as well as so full of hardship, that any increase in the perils of the business is especially to be deprecated. It is from our stalwart fishermen that our best elements of success in naval warfare must be drawn in the future, as they have in the past, and the whold country, therefore, has an interest in the prosperity of these gallant sons of the sea.—*Boston Globe.*

AN act of womanly heroism worthy of record was witnessed at Cairo on Sabbath evening. A little trading boat is moored above the city in which a family live. The mother was standing upon the bank talking to a neighbor, and her two children were playing upon the stage plank, when both fell into the river and sank. They had scarcely disappeared when the mother went down after them head first, returning to the surface in a second or two with one clinging to her neck and the other in her arms. Floating down a few yards she caught the stern line and held there until her husband came and their rescue. Her courage or presence of mind never failed her until the party were safely ashore, when she sank insensible to the ground, and remained so for some time after being carried aboard the boat.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John H. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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OHIO WHITE LIME

Made by us is the best produced for all kinds of building operations.

For PAPER MILLS its use is attended with the most satisfactory results.

For GLASS WORKS its qualities are especially adapted.

It is put up in NEW BARRELS, or furnished in BULK.

Its superior quality is GUARANTEED.

Address,

C. H. SAWYER & CO.,

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WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

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IMPORTER OF

Birds and Animals

Has just received from Germany, France, Italy, &c., a large and magnificent assortment of all the choice and rare BIRDS of the world. Also, Squirrels, Rabbits, Pigeons, &c., of all varieties. Large assortment of Cages of all Kinds, Bird Seeds, &c. Prepared and celebrated Mocking Bird Food. Taught Bullfinches.

SIXTH AVENUE,

Just above Trinity Church, and near Smithfield St.

Removed from 42 Fifth avenue.

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THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8:p97

ESTABLISHED, - - 1835.

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MATTRESSES,
BEDDING,
LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, Etc., Etc.

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mh26:099

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WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the

WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,

HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,

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With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of

PURE RYE WHISKY,

TOGETHER WITH

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.

GIVE US A CALL.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

mh31:p15

Use Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

OFFICIAL LIST.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, April 7, 1875.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list. If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Ladies' List.

Adams A for
Anderson G P
Baltimore J
Bailey E B
Barry H R
Beggs E
Birmingham M
Bourhold Mrs
Bourke L for
Bowen M
Bradley L
Bunker E R
Callaghan J
Carrill A
Carter E
Clarke R
Clarke A
Connor E
Croswell L
Curtis M
Demare M
Donchoo H M
Dougson E
Duds S or C
Douthart M
Edgerton M for
English C
Ennis M
Everet L
Ewing M C
Farrell K for
Fellmuth M
Ferrier F
FitzsimmonsMC
Fiesker A
Fox M
Froe A
Fribel M C
Gallaher E
Garvin M D
Goodwin M
Grant A for
Hague A
Hadler L A
Hardy F
Hastings R L
Hazzi L
Heineman K
Henthorn J E
Herr A M
Hosh S
Hirsh E
Howard J
Hollenshead M
Hughes F
Irwin R
Jennings W
Jenson A
Johns C J
Jordon L
Jones J A
Johnson M A
Johnson C for 2
Johnson E W
Johnsen M
Kapp S
Kelly S
Kennedy E L
Kerr J A
Koehler M
Lewson S
Leslie L E
Lewis R M
Lenjden T
Linday M
Lord W W
Loverage
Lowther J
Magee S A
Maimstrom L
Major
Mercier M
Mensch E
Miles G H
Miller L
Miller L
Moffit E
Moore M
Moore S
Moss L
Mowers A L
Murphy R
Mullin H E
McCreery K C
McClarry M
McDonald A
McGee J
McGulgan B
Mellvaine J H
Nell C
Norris M M
Oliver M
Parke J L
Patterson H
Porter L
Pugh M
Rasner M H
Robeson S
Roberts F
Sandy D E
Schmidt M L
Sennet A for
Shales K
Shanefelter A
Shaw E
Shaw H E
Sherman E M
Sherwood A
Shoaf K
Simms F
Simmington M
Sias A J
Spencer E
Stella Miss
Strauss H
Stringer A M
Stuard J
Summerville J
Turner J
Taylor A
Vance F W
Wagner D
Wallace S
Warfield M
Wells M
Wernet F A for
West A
Whitney M C
Winder M H
Wilson L W
Wiltz E for
Wilson J
Winter L
Wilson M
Wilson M for
Young L

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

Gentlemen's List.

Adams Jas
Adams N J
Acheson J R
Allen B F B
Armstrong C W
Armstrong R
Augustine A
Austin R
Baer S C
Bakewell J K
Barker M
Ballenberg J
Ballantine Jno
Bannon B
Barker Jos
Balas C
Barry Jas
Bauer F J
Bea Martin
Beams H J
Beymer H W
Berninger Jno
Blair David
Block or Black J
Bond H
Boon W H
Boyer Samuel
Boyer N O
Brooks Wm
Brown Dr J R
Bradley R for
Brockman C E
Brown Willis
Burke Wm
Burton Frank
Bently
Byron Fred
Calon Wm H
Callahan M C
Campbell A L
Carlin Jas
Cargin Pat
Carson Wm
Carr Jas
Cashion N G
Case A W
Cassidy G A
Chamberlain L for
Chapel R
Chatman J H
Childs W H
Church Chas
Clegg Dr J 2
Clay W H
Clifton Wm
Clark C J
Cook Mich
Colbourn J (for
Collins Jno
Comegys R F
Comingo E G
Cornwall Jas
Conrey Darby
Corcoran J of
Coulson Loi
Cocran M (for
Crawford J E
Cunningham J N
Darragh J R
Davis Jno (for
Davis S H
Dawson W H
Davis Sol (for
Davis J H
Davidson J (for
Davidson W J
Dehon Conrad
Dempsey M
Denver Scott
Dick Shakes
Devlin J F
Devlin P C
Dicker Jas
Dittenbach Fred
Dolton R
Doston Henry
Dixon A L
Dohrman J A
Donnelly Jas
Dore Jas
Dougherty Jno
Drake R L
Drake J C
Driver Frank
Duckett C
Dunn Geo
Edmund M
Edwards
Engles R
Evans Jno
Fawcett H W
Fetherby D
Fegan P for
Fhrenbatch J
Fleming F C
Forbes J
Ford L S
Foster C
Forsyth F D
Frank M
Frederick J N
Fried E
Gardner J
Garrett W for
Gart Jno
Galg J
Garvan F H
Gettings J
Gettus A
Given J R
Goeshel C
Gorman P for
Gorman J J
Gordon T J
Graff F
Greer W P
Groves J D
Haines J
Hall Jas
Hannenstlag S
Hammill H
Hanlon H
Hanlon E for
Haney L
Hancock M for
Hancom C W
Harper Wm
Harvey P
Hartman C G
Hays T
Hecker P
Henderson G W
Hemick R
Herr G W
Herpenger A A
Hemenger A E
Hill Mr
Hoag J H
Hogg Jas
Horenberger E W
Homan M
Holbrooke G
Hollingsworth C
Houck J C
Ishuis Dr J B
Jacob S
James Harry R
Joffrey G for
Johnston H
Jones D R
Johnson R
Johnson Willis
Johnson 2d H
Johnston Jos A
Kettig Jas
Kennedy H
Kerner Jno
Kling Marshall
Kinzley R
Klinefelter T
Kohlbeker C
Koehler J H
Kuhn Jno E
Kurtz Jno
Krouse Phelo
Larimer H
Lauglin H
Lewis Benj
Lewis H K
Lee Jas H
Livingston Mr
Lisher H
Litton C
Loyd Robt
Logal R E
Lunero G
Lunder Geo
Louis Ike
Long F B
Longan J
Lucas Thos for
Malloch F
Maier Jno Jos
Maquin Ur
Marchand A
Marrow M
Mills A
Millholland Jas
Milbert Levy &
Main
Miller C E
Miller C
Miller R W
Miller Jr Alex
Miller John
Miller John B L
Mitchell E C
Morren R (for
Morton Jas
Moorhead F T
Mower J H
Morgan J
Moore B H
Murphy Thos
Murphy Pat
Myers W (col'd)
Mahrman J A
Mahan Jas
Murdock J (for
McAdoo Hugh
McCall Jno L
McCallum Jas
McClung Mich
McClure S (for
McClung T J
McCoy A
McDonald J O
Meticor Jno
McKay A L
McKee John
McKenna Mr
McKnight H C
McKean J D
McMel Pat (for
McMillen Jno
McNamara W C
Mann Geo
Naile Geo
Nelson L C
Neepriet Wm (col'd)
Norton Oliver
Ostigot C E
Osmora C E
O'Brien M
O'Connor J C
O'Neill H
Patterson J W
Phillips J R
Phillips L
Phillips R
Piffer J
Pinilton J T
Pierce Dr
Prosser E
Price C R
Pollard E W
Ramsey A M
Rae A
Randall M
Ramsey K
Ramsey C H
Reay G
Reilly M
Reynolds R F
Rierdon P
Richards F
Richardson O S
Richarson R S
Roberts J B
Roth Wm
Rowley T J
Robinson D
Rusk M
Ryan T
Sample J J
Savage Wm
Scriven G F
Seldie G
Sewart A
Shaw S
Shirley A
Shook Wm
Sheridan T I
Sheldrake G W
Shupe A
Shupe A
Si Cialr G
Simpson Jr S W
Silverman I
Snow L C
Smith G
Smith F W
Smith P
Smith Jas
Smith A P W
Smith A E
Smith J W
Smith J J
Soaash David
Stol'man W H
Sterling D W
Stevens J I
Steward S J
Stewart Wm
Stevenson A E
Stilling F H
Stine Lewis
Stony Jno
Sutherland C W
Tardy Frank
Thomas H
Thomas E H
Thompson E B
Thompson G W T
Thornburgh R
Tobel E
Townsend J P
Tripespatre Al
Thompson H
Thompson T A
Truxell J H
Usgenetter H
Walker J W
Walter J
Wanamaker Wm H
Washington Jos
Watkins Morton
Wehall Albert
Wehlen A E
Williamson J H
Winters Dr W
Wilkeson G
Wilson Jno
White D F
Whitehead I
Wilson S F
Wilson Rev W
Williams H
Williams G H
Williams M
Work W
Woolbury H C
Wolf C
Woods Jas
Woods Saml
Woods Thos
Woods J E
Young Robt
Zinkend B
Zollhofer J J

FIRMS.

Christhelf & Potts
Ehrgott & Parks
Fell & Bro C J
Green & Coyle
Hanns A Co J
Kneiser J M & G
Kausche & Downing
Lynch & Brianley
Magie C & B
McGinire & Co
Mellon & Co
Simmons & Lyle
Sanders & Beall 2
Simpson & Smith
Sand & Co
Timberlake Bros
Zugschmidt

VARIETIES.

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National Publishing Co
Pittsburgh Nail Works
Pittsburgh Keg & Barrel Co
Secretary Saloon Cutlers Union

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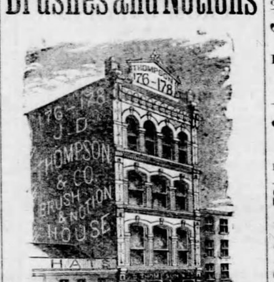

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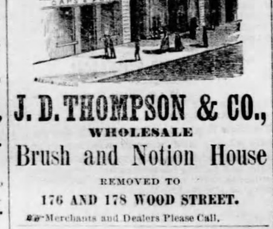

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OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
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Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.

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mh25:074

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Waring Bros.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
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CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFT

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 26, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$900,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

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WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, April 9, 1875.

There was more activity in financial circles yesterday, and the banks reported a good day's business. Much of it, however, is of the current kind, attendant upon the April settlements. There is a much better showing in regular business outside the bank's, and a better feeling prevails. This has been due, to some extent, to the belief that our mills were about to resume, and that we should soon have full business activity at our manufactories. The Iron Association, however, at its meeting yesterday, resolved to adhere firmly to the price fixed—$4.50 per ton, and this is understood to defer indefinitely the time of resumption. It is claimed by some manufacturers that they have not orders to justify running, and by others, it is admitted that orders are obtainable. Such, at all events, is the situation, that there is nothing to do but to wait patiently for an adjustment of the difficulty.

—The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding on April 3 was $347,269,876, against $349,000,000 outstanding about one month ago, and $351,927,246 outstanding on Nov. 1, 1874—showing a decrease of $4,657,370 in five months. The total amount of outstanding national bank circulation has never exceeded $352,000,000, and consequently never reached the legal limit of $354,000,000 established under the old banking law. The expense of free banking makes the fears of "infinite expansion" and "inflation" with which some very oracular theorists denounced free banking a year or two ago, appear very ridiculous. Free banking is, however, in accordance with just principles, as the volume of currency will regulate itself. It is possible, as the activity of trade and speculation increases, there will be such a demand for currency that it will fail to move the crops that rates of interest will advance, and this will cause a movement on the part of banks to convert bonds into currency by the deposit of bonds for more circulation, and if so this would move our whole currency system towards a specie basis by the retirement of 80 per cent. of greenbacks in proportion to the increase of bank circulation.

—Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of trade in that city: "A steady increase in the volume of business is now perceptible from week to week, and almost from day to day. This is shown by the increasing volume of bank clearings. We are now entirely past the temporary increase of clearings incident to the settlements in the grain trade on the first day of the month, and yet the clearings to-day were $3,700,000, or nearly $1,000,000 greater than the daily average of the last week in March. This increase is, of course, to a considerable extent, the effect of the speculation in the grain and provision markets, but is not wholly due to that. It represents a large increase of legitimate trade in the last week. As far as the increase of speculation is concerned, it is probably due partly to an influx of capital from abroad, and it is intimated that considerable amounts of Montreal capital have lately been invested in grain in this market.

—The jobbing trades were not so active in New York last week as in Chicago. Thus the New York *Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* of the 3d, reviewing the condition of trade for the week, says: "The dry goods business has not shown the action that was thought would follow the advent of such charming seasonable weather as marked the opening and has ruled through the week. That business is generally slow in every department outside of dry goods is a fact that requires very little evidence to sustain, while one of the surest witnesses is the great number of senseless articles constantly appearing in the daily press upon the large preparations for a spring business in dry goods; the flattering prospects; the abundance of money, and many other reasons alike wanting in correctness.

—Telegrams from Europe yesterday were received as follows: The specie in the Bank of France decreased 580,000 francs the past week. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £308,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day is £10,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to the liability, which last week was 34¼ per cent., is now 35⅝ per cent.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	112¾
5-20 1862	119¼
" —1864	119¼
" 1865	120¼
" 1865 new	121¾
" 1867	121¾
" 1868—coupons	121¾
10-40's	119¾
Currency 6's	115¾
New 5 per cents	115¾
10-40's—coupons	

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	90¾
Erie	20¾
N. C. & I. C.	10¾
C. C. & I. C.	6¼
St. Paul	38¾
Do. Pref	58¾
Michigan Southern	74¾
Do. Central	45¾
North Western Common	58
Do. Pref	80
Rock Island	103¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¼
Pacific Mail	74¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Union Pacific	79¾
Toledo & Wabash	15⅝
Harlem	130
Adams Express	101½
American Express	64¼
U. S. Express	87¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	47
Quicksilver	20
Fort Wayne	96¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¼
Panama	118½
Iron Mountain	16¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	58¾
Reading	56¼
United Cos. of N. J.	130
Oil Creek	9¾
Lehigh Valley	63
Central Transportation	45½
Empire Do.	58¾
A. V. R. R. 7's	93
F. C. & St. L. 7's	93

NEW YORK, April 8, 1875.

Money 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling was firm at 486 for sixty days and 490 for sight. Gold was strong, opened at 114 3-4, declined to 114⅝, and closed at 115. The carrying rates were 1, 3 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $46,000. The clearings were $23,000,000. The specie shipments were $200,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. State bonds were dull. The customs receipts were $461,000.

The day was one of improvement in Wall street, especially on the Exchange, where a further advance was made in many of the leading stocks. The greatest advance was in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which rose from 113¾ to 115½. Union Pacific came next, and advanced from 70⅝ to 71¾, closing at the highest point of the day. Lake Shore made a sudden advance from 74 to 75¾, but afterwards declined to 74⅜, and finally rallied to 74⅝. Pacific Mail was active and rose from 43½ to 44¾. New Jersey Central advanced 1 per cent., selling at 113. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph rose to 28¾, and after several reactions closed at 28. Rock Island rose from 102⅞ to 103¼. Western Union fell to 77¾, and recovered to 78. Erie fluctuated between 20 and 30⅜ and Northwest between 45¾ and 45⅝. New York Central was firm at 101⅜@102. The market closed firm and generally at the highest prices. The transactions aggregated 212,000 shares, of which 57,000 were Pacific Mail, 61,000 Western Union, 5,600 Northwest, 7,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 A. & P. Telegraph, and 28,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 122⅝@⅞ of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 119½; do of '65, 120⅝; do do new, 120⅜; do of '67, 121⅛; do of '68, 121⅝; new 5s, 115⅝; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 99½; Tennessee, old, 69; do new, 69; Virginia 6s, 73; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quicksilver, 20; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 27⅞; Adams Express, 101½; American Merchants' Union Express, 64; United States Express, 61; Pacific Mail, 44¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; New York Central, 101⅜; Erie, 30; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74½; Pittsburgh, 82½; Northwestern, common, 45⅝; do preferred, 58; Rock Island, 103¼; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 58¾; Toledo & Wabash, 15⅝; do preferred, 28½; Chicago & Alton, 108; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 90¾; Burlington & Quincy, 163; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 118; Illinois Central, 101½; Union Pacific, 71¾; Central Pacific, 93½; Union, 98⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 115¾.

LONDON, April 8.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £308,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank to-day, £10,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 34¾ per cent., is now 35⅝ per cent. Consols for money, 93⅝@93¾; account, 93⅝@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 104; do of '67, 107; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central, 91; Erie, 20; Illinois, 101; do preferred, 28.

PARIS, April 8.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 580,000f the past week. Rentes 64f 5c.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

Though the general markets continue quiet, the fact that some of the iron mills are started up (and it is believed that others will soon do likewise) has produced a more cheerful feeling in business circles, and the situation upon the wholesale more satisfactory and encouraging. In several of the leading staples, including Grain and Provisions, there is, as has been for some time past, a strong and buoyant feeling, but Coffee appears to have taken the back track again, and the market for it exhibits some indications of weakness. In general produce there is a continued fair degree of activity, and that too, at satisfactory prices, with the exception of Butter, which is low for this season of the year:

APPLES—Continue very dull, but prices remain without any decided change, ranging from $1.50@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—$6@8 per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—6½@7 ₱ lb.

BEANS—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Prices are quotable, as to quality, way, at $1.35@1.95 for mediums, and $2@2.10 for navies.

BROOMS—As noted in our last, all the manufacturers have agreed upon a scale of prices, from which there is to be no deviation. Here it is: No 2 common, $2.75; No 3 Hurl, $3.00; No 4, $3.50; No 5 Carpet, $4.00; No 6, $4.25; No. 3 Carpe, $4.50; No. 4 do, $4.75; fancy, Parlor, $5.00; Wisp, plain, $1.25 @1.75; Wisps, fancy, $1.50@2; Toy brooms, $1.50 @6.00.

BUTTER—The market continues very unsatisfactory; for strictly prime table Butter there is considerable inquiry and but little coming forward, while common stock, with which the market is largely overstocked, is exceedingly dull and it is difficult to dispose of at any price; salesof prime to choice rolls at 25@28 cents.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a fair local trade, at no recent change in prices—the general tone of the market is, if anything, firmer; 16½@17c is prime Ohio Goshen, and 17@17½c for New York do. A New York report, under date of 7th, says—The bulk of old stock is going out, but notwithstanding the liberal trade for export prices remain about as before. There is very little common oneselium left, and a good assortment of fair, fancy and high or fine grade there is some little surprise that the winding up tone of quotations are not tronger than they appear, but buyers will not pay more to make many of the carried lots over-paying reporty at 16¾c, yet that seems to be the limit for his sale. Skims are, as heretofore, in good demand at quotable prices.

EGGS—Were easier to-day, and while thisupply is by no means large, as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year, prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 29@31.

HAIR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Quotables, $1.20; city make, $1.30.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B. S. Duncan	Petrolite O W	1,092
Greer & Camp	Lloma O W	481
H W McKelvy	Eagle O W	941
H S A Stewart	Penn O W	467
G M Robinson	Loomis O W	234
Total		3,215

The exports from New York from January 1st to April 5th, and from other ports to March 27th during the years indicated were:

	1875.	1874.
From New York	gals. 24,536,242	28,341,911
From Boston	643,199	767,942
From Philadelphia	4,256,909	12,808,651
From Baltimore	4,645,852	315,205
Total	gals. 33,181,202	42,430,709
		Gallons.
Same time 1874		31,348,978
Same time 1873		35,824,461

REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden & F.,	Phila. 832
King & Goodwin	J. B. Tilford	" 160
H. Stewart	J. B. Tilford	" 460
Total		1,392

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	74 cars	21 cars	11 cars.
Monday	82 "	6 "	8 "
Tuesday	78 "	13 "	25 "
Wednesday	38 "	6 "	18 "
Thursday	11 "	8 "	1 "
Total	233 "	54 "	63 "
Same time last week	192 "	98 "	84 "

CATTLE.

Receipts during the past 24 hours, 35 cars, making 233 cars for the week, against 192 cars the same time last week. Sales from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, 1,580 head, against 1,200 during the corresponding time last week. Included in the purchases were 30 cars for Philadelphia, 5 cars for Baltimore and 8 cars were taken by country dealers and 9 cars by local dealers and butchers. There were about 25 cars shipped on to New York on owners account—not a single carload bought for that point.

The market was more active during the afternoon of Wednesday and this forenoon, the best evidence of which is that 834 head changed hands during the time in question, whereas the entire sales during the fore part of the week (two days and a half) only footed up 746. However, trade has been anything but satisfactory to the selling interest, while it is true that the supply was light, it is equally true that it was in excess of the demand, as, in addition to the 25 cars shipped to New York on owners account, there were nearly as many more in the pens to-day unsold. Philadelphia buyers, instead of buying all the cattle here, have been there after same and drawing upon Chicago now for about one-half of what they need; this, of course, has curtailed the demand here, and notwithstanding the limited supply on sale this week, prices declined from an eighth to a quarter of a cent. The market opened dull and dragged all the way through. If it had not been for the Philadelphia men buying in Chicago, we would undoubtedly have had a still lower break in market at full prices, and this, we suspect, is just what the Philadelphians desire to prevent, as there is something to do in causing the drop while their purchases between the two points, and thus keep down prices here; and, furthermore, the very low rates of freight from Chicago in their favor, of course enables them to pay almost as much there as they have been paying here.

The average quality was common, although there were some few droves of prime. Roddy Maynes is reported as having sold 3 cars, the tops out of 19 cars of Chicago cattle, at 5¾, and we are cognizant of another drove which was held considerably higher, but it went on. Prime 1,400@1,500 steers may be fairly quoted at 6@6¼; good 1,200@1,300, 6¼@6⅝; good 1,000@1,100, 5½@6; cows and bulls, 4@5 cts. There is an increasing inquiry for feeders, and we look for an active demand for these within the next few weeks, as this section of country is almost bare of cattle, as is also Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia.

REPORTED SALES.

Head.	*Av. Weight.*	*Quality.*	*Price.*
16	1,260	good	6 25
69	1,056		6 00
14	1,450	good oxen	6 25
34	1,108		5 75
19	1,241		6 00
2	1,385		5 50
16	1,464	good steers	6 25
2	1,310	oxen	5 75
10	1,233	good	6 25
3	1,330		6 75
17	1,190		6 25
1	1,430	bull	5 00
18	1,176		5 75
3	1,097		5 50
2	1,105	prime	6 20
90	1,360	extra	7 00

HOGS.

Receipts during past 24 hours, 10 cars, making 64 cars for the week, against 94 cars last week. The supply has been very small, 54 head for two days past, and notwithstanding the hot weather and light supply prices have curtailed the demand very materially, a still further advance being established. Philadelphia hogs were sold this forenoon at 9.60@9.70, and Yorkers at 8.20@8.50, the highest point touched this season, and the impression is that Philadelphia shippers say that they are not buying much over one-third the number of hogs they did at this time last year, yet notwithstanding the scarcity and light in the demand, prices are steadily going up, and even at the extreme prices, buyers find it difficult to get all they want of this class here, and especially sheep.

SHEEP.

Receipts during the past 24 hours, 8 cars, making 63 cars for the week, against 84 cars same time last week. The market continues active, selling upon arrival at an advance, as stated in our report of 7th, of fully 25c per cwt; the train cause of the advance was the very limited supply, both here and at Buffalo, and then the more cheerful advices from New York had a stimulating influence. The bulk of the receipts were clippers, and if the warm weather continues, the proportion will no doubt be still larger next week. Extra 100 lb clippers sold at 90@95 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 75@85 lbs, 5¾@6¼; clipped, according to quality, 4½@5c. Henry Eriesman received this forenoon, all of which go to New York:

1 car extra fine wool	114 lbs	7 50
1 car extra fine wool	106 lbs	7 50
1 car extra fine wool	85 lbs	6 50
1 car mixed or fall	119 lbs	7
1 car fine wool	100 lbs	6 25
2 cars clipped fine wool	109 lbs	6
2 cars clipped fine wool	90 lbs	5 85
6 cars clipped fine wool	92 lbs	5 75
2 cars clipped fine wool	90 lbs	5 50
2 cars clipped fine wool	85 lbs	5 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand active and prices advanced.

GRAIN—Wheat active and unsettled; No 1 spring $1.08; No 2 fresh $1.05 regular; $1.03@1.04 seller May; 107¾ seller May; $1.08¼@108¾ seller June; has sold to-day at $1.09¾ seller May, and $1.10¾ seller June; No 3 95¼@96c; rejected 91¼@99c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 70@71¼c; spot, 71c seller May; 70¾c bid seller June; rejected 73c. Oats active; No 2 fall 39¾c spot; 40c bid seller May; 64¾c bid seller June. Rye active; No 1 $1.10. Barley steady and in moderate demand at $1.10 seller April; $1.08 seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $22.25 spot. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $15.45 spot; $15.82½@15.55 seller May; $15.75 seller June. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8c; short rib middles 11¼c; short clear 12c.

WHISKY—Unsettled at $1.11.

On rail Board in the afternoon wheat was lower: $1.05¾@1.06 seller May. Corn: 73c seller May; 74c seller June. Oats was lower; 39c seller April; 39¾c seller May. Pork easier; $22.32½ seller May; $22.62½ seller June. Lard quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Flour: more doing; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.50@4.85; common to good $5.05@5.15; good to choice $5.20@5.50; white wheat extra $5.70@6.00; Ohio extra $5.10@6.75; St. Louis $5.10@8.00. Rye flour firm at $4.00@5.15. Corn meal quiet at $3@4.40. Wheat is unsettled and irregular; 1@2c lower; bush; No 1 spring $1.25@1.31; No 2 $1.17@1.19; No 2 Chicago $1.20@1.23; No 2 Milwaukee $1.22@ 1.25; amber western $1.32@1.35. Rye firm at $1.05. Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and less active; inlxed western 91¾@92c; yellow western 93@94c. Oats unchanged; receipts 12,000 bushels. Hay heavy at 70c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7⅝@8c; prime 8¼c. Molasses firm at 45c. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾@6¾c. Rosin firm at $2.10@2.15. Turpentine steady at 30½c. Eggs—Jobbing at 29@30c. Tallow firmer at $22.75@23. Beef dull. Cut Meats dull. Middles steady; long clear 12¾@12¾c; short 12¾c. Pork was heavy; mess, new, $23.12½@23.25; old, $22.50; heavy; western 12@26c. Cheese firm at 10@ 16c. Whisky quiet at $1.14. Clover seed nominal; western 11@11¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Flour in moderate demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $4@5.25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $5.25@6; Ohio grades $6.25@7.37½. Wheat advancing; red $1.30 @1.31; amber $1.32. Rye wanted at 97c. Corn decided at 99c. Oats stronger; white 72@75c. Provisions firm. Pork $22@22.75. Beef hams 18@ 22½c; pickled 13@14c. Lard 14@15½c. Whisky, western $1.13. Petroleum steady; refined 14¼@ 14¾c. Clover seed wanted; western 11¼c. Flax seed $2.10. Timothy $3.50@3.75. Butter firm for country extras 28@30c; do firsts 25@27c; western extras 22@24c; do firsts 18@20c. Cheese firm at 16 @16¼c. Eggs firm; western 28@29c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 amber western $1.35; No 2 do $1.30@1.31; No 1 spot, $1.28. Corn buoyant and strong; western mixed 83c. Oats strong; white western 52@55c. Rye quiet and firm at $1.05@1.10. Coffee steady and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Whisky; western former grades $1.13. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork $23.75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11¾ @12c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13¾@13¾c; clear 14@14½c. Lard steady; refined 16c. Butter steady; western tubs and roll 16@22c. Petroleum nominally easier at 6¾@6¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour firm; family $5@5.25. Corn firm at 74@ 75c. Oats active at 36@37c. Rye steady at $1.12. Barley dull and unchanged. Linseed oil firmat 75c. Lard oil steady at $1.10@1.18. Eggs quiet at 17c. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged. Pork steady; jobbing at $23.25. Lard active; sales country at 12c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9¾, 12¾, 13@13½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1.14.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Flour: demand good; superfine $5.25@5.50; double $5.75@6.12½; choice $7@7.25. Corn: demand fair; white mixed 89c; white 90c. Oats: fair supply and demand moderate at 70@79c. Bran in light supply and stronger at $1.05. Pork quiet, but strong; mess selling at $23.50@23.75. Dry salt meats: very little here and inquiry; shoulders 8½@9c; clear sides 12½ @12¾c. Sugar: supply light with a good demand and firmer; fair to fully fair 7⅞@8c; prime 8⅜@8¾c; yellow clarified 9@9¼c; prime white 10¼c. Corn meal in better demand and firmer at $4.90@3.95.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat active and closing quiet: No 1 white Wabash $1.20; No 2 $1.23; No 1 white Michigan $1.22; extra do $1.21; amber at 7 P. M. May $1.21¾; seller June $1.22½; No 1 red $1.21½; No 2 do $1.19; seller May $1.21; seller June $1.23½; closing Spring: No 2 do $1.08; rejected $1.04; No 2 red winter May 75¾@75⅞c; seller June 79¾c; low mixed 70¾@71c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 and Michigan 65c. Clover seed 16.65@7.25.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 8.—Turpentine 25s@25s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Cotton unsettled; upland 8d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d; sales of 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Wheat 9@10d better; Red Western 9s 7d@9s 8d; No 2 Spring 8s; No 2 do 8d. Corn 4s 6d. Pork 78s. Lard 67s 6d. Bacon 47s.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Refined petroleum 29¼f.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at 90@90½c for No 2 red; $1.07@1.07½ cash; firm at 69@84½c. Rye better at $1.05@1.06. Barley active at $1.25@1.30. Whisky active and higher at $1.14@1.12. Pork firmer at $22.50@22.75. Dry salt meats firm; 8¾, 8¾, 11, 12 @12¼c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard firm at 13c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 8.—Cotton quie, at 14¼@ 15c. Flour quiet at $4.90@6. Wheat steady at $1.10. Corn steady at 70@75c. Oats firm at 40c. Lard 15c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾@10c; sides 13¼@13¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾@9c; sides 12¾@12¾c. Corn and oats higher. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.16.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Cotton quiet at 13¾c. Flour firm. Corn, white, 75@76c; Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork $22.75. Bulk meats: 8¾, 11¾@ 12¼c. Bacon: 9¾c; $12.00, 13@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c; all packed good 15½c. Lard prime 16c; leaf 17c. Whisky $1.11.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Flour quiet nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.07; seller June $1.07½. Oats quiet and nominal; No 2 fresh 60@62c. Corn quiet; No 2 at 70@70½c. Rye scarce; No 1 in store $1.12. Barley firm; No 2 regular $1.10; seller May $1.10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Wheat and Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm; No 1 State 68c; No 2 67c; white, 70c. Rye steady at $1.05@1.06. Barley dull and nominal. Ohio State test 12¾c; small lots are 13@2c higher.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour quotified. Corn firm at 80@90c. Oats 75@76c. Lard firm at 15@16c. Bacon active at 9¾, 9¾, 13@13½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 8.—Wheat firm but quiet; No 1 Milwaukee spring at $1.20; No 2 do $1.15; Michigan $1.40. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley easier; Canada $1.40.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1.13½; No 1 $1.12¾; amber $1.12. Corn firm; No 1 mixed 77c. Oats quiet; white western 67¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—Flour steady and unchanged, $5.12½@5.75. Wheat active at $1.08@1.20. Corn active at 63@66c. Oats active at 61@62c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cattle: receipts 670 head, making 3,045 for three days, against 2,680 for the same time last week; fat heavy cattle slow at 6½@6¾c; lean cattle in fair demand and prices for light weight are in demand at an advance of 25c; common to fair steers ranged at 5½@6¼c; Texas steers $50@60 per head; extra dressed beef 13¼@13¾c. Sheep: arrivals 3,200 head, making 7,370 for three days, against 9,130 for the same time last week; demand fair and prices a shade higher; common to prime southern sheep range at 6@8c; a few extras $7@8¼c; Canada lambs 8@9c; dressed mutton 9@ 12c; receipts of veals 1,900 head, making 3,400 for three days, against 10,970 for the same time last week; part of a car load of Ohio hogs, 200 head, sold alive at 8½c; city dressed scarce, with a limited trade at 10@c.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Cattle: receipts 827 head; total for the week 8,180; the market was flat for want of stock; 23 car loads fresh arrivals this forenoon, and 10 loads of 1,123 to 1,227 lbs at $5.50@5.70; 50 Canada stockers of 800 to 900 lbs at $4.80. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,200 head; the week's 9,000 head; the market opened active and brisk at about yesterday's quotations, with a shade of advance on the best grades. Hogs: receipts 1,100 head; leaving the yards bare of stock; sales 329 Michigan sheep of 74 to 123 lbs at $5.25@ 5.50; 140 Ohio sheep of 85 to 100 lbs at $5.50@ 5.75; 180 Ohio clipped sheep of 83 lbs at $5.90; 161 Indiana sheep of 78 lbs at $5.75; 80 Hogs: receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 7,800; market active with sales of 500 head, all that were offered; 14 cars of the first arrivals were shipped through to consignments; Yorkers $8.25@8.50; heavy hogs of a good quality would bring $8.60@8.70; none in the yards and none wanted.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—The cattle market showed some firmness early in the week, but towards the close declined 50@75c; very best 6¼@6¾c; first quality 5¾@6c; medium or good fair quality 5@5½c; ordinary 4½@5c. Hogs in good demand at @4¼c; most sales 3¾@4c; receipts 1,380; sales 1,198. Hogs steady; supply light and demand moderate; fair to extra 8@8½c; receipts 4,938 head. Sheep quiet; closing dull, with a downward tendency; prices 5@6c; receipts 3,100.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Hogs firm; Yorkers 6¾@ 7c; medium to fair 7¼@7¾c. Cattle firm; prices nearly 6½c; fancy 6c; fair to medium 5@5½c.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Hogs firm; Yorkers 6¾@ 7c; fair to medium 7.25@7.60.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 8.—There was increased animation in the jobbing trade, but business ruled quiet with commission houses. Cotton goods are in steady demand at unchanged and generally firm prices. Cottonades are dull, and outside makes weak. Prints are in fair demand, and plaid styles active. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Arnold's prints will be reduced on Friday to 9¾c. Woolens remain quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton dull and easier at 16⅜@17c; futures closed weak: April 16 27-32@16 9-16c; May 16 13-16@16 27-32c; June 17 3-16@17 7-32c; July 17 9-32@17 13-32c; August 17 5-32@17 17-32c; September 17 9-32@17 3-16c; October 16⅝@16 21-32c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

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TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

COLLECTIONS of INTEREST, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

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Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for

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Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOESSER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber S & W H Martin; 100 bbls lime crystal Glass co; 2 bxs organs Jewett & Goodman; 8 bxgs tobacco Lorillard; 1 package Hall & Mason; 1 do Hall & Pfaum; 10 bbls parsnips Aiken W & P; 8 rolls leather B Pfaum; 10 bbls fish Johnson & Co; 24 bxs steel Cowan Spring co; 20 bbls potatoes Fleming; 3 cars wheat Marshall K & co; lot old iron Spratt J & co; 3 bbls 1 rack d apples J McCallin; 10 bbls oil J S Ramsey; 20 bbls flour J C Cushman; 10 bbls lumber Head C & co; 6 bbls apples 15 sks potatoes 8 barrels flour H Collins; 16 sks potatoes 12 bxs butter 9 bbls pork 304 hogs m syrup 9 bbls beans Voigt M & co; 136 sheets iron Onions & B; 20 bbls w chairs Porter & Bro; 84 chairs S W Hilling; 14 do B Hilling; 130 chairs W H Lemon; 120 do J Milliken & co; 3 bbls eggs 1 box butter J Kaiser; 4 bxs eggs E Fox & co; 5 bbls do 2 firkins butter C H Lee; 3 do 1 bbl sundr P Duff & Son; 1 do eggs 1 box butter J H Loh & co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—60 bbls lumber J C M Johnson; 10 bbls onion setts J A Graff & Son; 1 do varnish D DeHaven & Sons; 25 tires bxs Shoemaker & Co; 4 bbls eggs 1 bbl butter J H Loh & co; 7 bbls eggs H Riddle Son & co; 3 bbls t shirts Reuvers & co; 1 bbl do 2 apples 3 copperas; 10 do flour 80 sks do McIntire & Co; 3 bbls tobacco T J Wallace; 15 pkgs do L J Hinchard; 240 sks malt G Nolt; 5 bbls whisky E Raible; 50 do flour Dunlevy Bro; 2 cars o coal Wm Graham; 1 do staves F Kober; 1 car e corn McHenry & H; 1 car b hay H J Meccachren Bro; 5 tons butter Hoad C & co; 7 bbls apples 7 bxs d peaches J S Marshall; 14 bales moss Clove S & Co; 17 sks wheat 3 do rye McHenry & H; 22 tres hams 5 bxs Bacon J H Parker; 10 tres hams J A Rankin & Co; 34 bales cotton Kennedy C & co; 250 pigs lead Davis C & co; 1 car b hams W B Hays & Son; 2 bales cotton Kennedy C & co; 10 bdls old copper J B Jones.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars flour J Wilson & Son; 2 do F W Jenkins &

HOME NEWS.

Owing to the demand for the GAZETTE, yesterday, containing the opening proceedings of the Centenalal Tea Party, our edition was exhausted before our friends were supplied. To-day's midnight edition contains yesterday's report. Those desiring copies to send to their friends should call early.

Shot in the Arm.

D. H. Fox went roaming through a Second avenue house of ill fame about ten o'clock last night, searching for a woman who had inflicted an injury upon him. He shot at Mrs. May, the proprietress, and missing her, hit a companion who was with him, the ball taking effect in his arm. Fox was arrested by officer Johnson and taken to the Central Police Station.

Won't Concede.

The Iron Association met yesterday morning and unanimously resolved to continue the lock-out until the puddlers consent to go to work at $4.50 per ton. There are some indications, however, that at least a few of the mills will resume next week.

Eleven more colored puddlers arrived at the works of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company yesterday and will be put to work to-day, thus starting twenty furnaces.

County Officers' Returns.

The following returns have been made out and filed in the Controller's office by the officers designated—the balance sheet not, as yet, having been made out. The report gives the receipts only:

Sheriff's office	$3,617 74
Prothonotary	2,721 45
Register	386 25
Coroner	99 75
District Attorney	1,381 60
Clerk of Orphans Court	204 50

A MISSING WILLIAM.

Some Trouble About the Appropriation for Dixmont—Mysterious Disappearance of the Bill—The Managers to Take the Matter into Consideration.

For several days past there has been some little stir among the friends of Dixmont Hospital, caused by the discovery of the fact that the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating $40,000 to Dixmont Hospital had been lost. It seems that a short time since the managers of the Institution desired a certified copy of the bill and sent on to Harrisburg for it, when the answer was returned that the bill could not be found. Hon. B. C. Christy was then deputized to look into the matter. He went on to Harrisburg, but though a thorough search was made, the missing bill could not be found. It was a separate bill from any other. The members of the Legislature from this section all say it was passed, but no one can tell where it has gone, and all the friends of the institution, together with Governor Hartranft, are ruffled about it.

A representative of the GAZETTE had a conversation last night about it with Senator Anderson. The Senator said, "I have a distinct recollection of the passage of the bill through the Senate, because it was a Western Pennsylvania matter, and I took some interest in it. After it passed the Senate it went back to the House, as we had made a slight amendment to it, and in the House it seems to have been lost."

"Well, how do you account for that?"

"Carelessness, I suppose, is the cause. We had a new set of officers in the House, and they were inexperienced, and didn't understand the business thoroughly; hence bills were apt to get lost, and that, I believe, is the way this one happened."

"Well, what will be done about it?"

"The only thing I know that can be done is for the Institution to worry along without the money this year, and then have the Legislature increase their appropriation that much next year."

The reporter subsequently spoke to Mr. John Harper, President of the Board of Managers of Dixmont, about the matter, and was told substantially the same story.

"Well Mr. Harper" said the inquirer "what will be done now."

"I really can't tell that just yet. I intend to call a meeting of the Board next week, when the matter will be discussed, and some plan adopted."

"Could you borrow the money, and wait until the Legislature paid you back."

"I suppose not. However, that is one way of getting out of the difficulty; or we can charge patients from the counties the full price—five dollars a week. You see, as it is now, we only charge patients from the counties $3 a week; that is paid from the County Treasuries. It costs us $5 a week to keep them though, and the State then gives us this appropriation to make up the deficiency. That's how we get an appropriation."

"There would be no trouble in getting the money from the Legislature next year."

"I suppose not. They voted it this year, and we would have received it, but for this mistake. But we'll determine something about it next week."

So the matter stands at present. It has caused considerable talk, and the full facts as to the disappearance of the bill will be looked to with interest.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The crusaders celebrated their first anniversary yesterday.

····Uniontown is to have a dose of Ann Eliza Young next week. They'll analyze her up there.

····The Tea Party is not a comfortable place for persons with "vaccinates" pretty well developed.

····The *Leader* published yesterday an item concerning tax levies by the ward school boards which appeared in the GAZETTE a month ago.

····There will be a spelling match in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny City, on next Monday evening. Prof. L. H. Eaton will pronounce the words.

····The Citizens' White Lead Works, at Lawrenceville, which were very badly damaged last Monday morning by fire, were insured to the amount of $8K, 5Ks.

····The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday, and after being in session about thirty days, they acted on 330 indictments, finding 243 true bills, and ignoring ninety-six.

····The case of Philip Loveridge, against whom action was brought by the Pittsburgh, Oakland & East Liberty Street Car Company a few weeks ago, has been indefinitely postponed.

····James Collins was committed yesterday, by Alderman Gripp, on a charge of cruelty to animals, he having failed to pay the fine imposed by the magistrate. The prosecutor was Michael Dean.

····Capt. John Hagar, of the South Side police, who is charged with indecent assault upon a woman will not be investigated until she makes an appearance. It is said she has mysteriously disappeared.

····On Wednesday evening Mr. C. J. Read, of the City Engineer's office, Allegheny, was presented by the members of Lone Star Chamber, No. 12, Knights of Friendship, with a handsome sword.

····Henry Johnson and Calvin Goines, the colored puddlers who are charged before Alderman Mercer with assaulting Thomas Gordon, the prosecutor, waived a hearing yesterday, and gave $500 bail each for Court.

····Johnny Newell waived a hearing yesterday morning, before Mayor McCarthy, on the gambling charge preferred against him by Detective O'Mara, and gave $2,000 bail for trial at Court, Mr. J. D. Robinson becoming his security.

····John Trimble is charged before Mayor McCarthy with striking Silas Sawyer, a colored man, in front of Library Hall on Wednesday night. Silas wanted to see the Tea Party, it is said, and becoming disorderly, the accused struck him.

····A short time ago Mr. Moul, member of Allegheny Select Council from the Fourth ward, fell and accidentally broke his leg. He prospered nicely for a while, but it is reported now that he is getting worse and suffering from a high fever.

····The residence of Mr. J. B. Glass was entered on Wednesday night, during the absence of the family, and over one hundred cans of fruit, a couple of cart loads of potatoes, meat, butter and everything in the house of an eatable character carried off.

····There has been a great deal of sickness among the children confined in the School of Reform, in Allegheny, during the past winter. Typhus fever and typhoid pneumonia have been raging among the children to an alarming extent, and are still reported very bad in the institution.

····Shortly before 12 o'clock on Wednesday night the dwelling house of Mrs. Wm. Wingenroth, at Wilkinsburg, was totally destroyed by fire. It had not been occupied since Saturday last, the family being out of town on a visit, and this circumstance would indicate that the building had been fired by an incendiary. The loss will amount to $2,000; insurance on the building $1,500; on furniture, $400.

····The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company, the new road to Chicago finished within a comparatively recent period, was held at Columbus on Tuesday, and the following Directors elected for the ensuing year: William Keyser, W. C. Quincy, John R. Cowen, Geo. R. Dermit, John Gardner, W. C. Holgate, and A. D. Smith. The board then immediately organized, and unanimously elected W. C. Quincy President, William Wing Secretary, and James L. Randolph Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue. MWF

Landscape Gardening—Removal.

Mr. James Scott, Landscape Gardner, has removed to No. 241 Western avenue, where he will receive orders for all kinds of Grading, Sodding and Leveling. Concrete floors of artificial stone and tar walks. Trees and Shrubs furnished and planted in the best manner. Work and Trees warranted. The public will find it to their profit to call on or address John Scott, 241 Western avenue, Allegheny City.

Portrait Frames, Gold and Walnut, at S. Boyd & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

The Best—The Cheapest.

The best and cheapest house furnishing and ornamental goods in the city at

H. G. REINEMAN'S,
201 Penn avenue.

Window Cornices made any style you want at low prices at S. BOYD & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

Regsilding frames done at S. BOYD & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

"THE SECOND PARTYE."

Another Brilliant Assemblage at Library Hall.

Notes of the Entertainment—Some New Features—The Dazzling Array—Increased Attendance—A Few Additional Choice Costumes—A Beautiful Display.

Library Hall was the center of attraction again last night for the beauty and fashion of the community, and "ye seconde partye" in respect to attendance and financial reward proved to be even a greater success than the inaugural entertainment. This gratifying result was doubtless attributable to the fact that all who had been in attendance at the first party desired to see and participate in a reptition of the splendors which seem to be peculiarly characteristic of the Centennial tea parties; and likewise those who had not been present were wrought up to a pitch of patriotism or curiosity by the accounts by the Press and by friends, of what the first party had been; hence the throngs commenced to assemble at the hall at early candle lighting, and for a couple of hours there was a steady stream of people pouring into the hall, until every available space in the hall proper, the Art gallery and the Library was taken up. It was a perfect jam, but fortunately the company was a very good natured one, and no objections were made to a little crowding—even though it was at the great risk of the elegant fabrics in which the ladies were arrayed, and the starchy broadcloth with which the cavaliers were adorned. The greatest crowd centered on the stage in the hall where the tables were located.

Hot. Whew!

The crowds which assembled in the main hall were attracted there by the tables, the beauty of the decorations, and the music, but after a while the heat commenced to have a withering effect. Library Hall, beautiful as it is, seems to have been built without great regard to ventilation, or at least it never can be properly ventilated, and the people who gathered there last night had a full appreciation of this fact. The majority of the visitors at first sought positions in the balcony, where they could look down upon the brilliant pageant below, but to enjoy a view of the brilliant panorama that was exhibited below, the spectators had to submit to a semi-roasting, in which starched linen, and exquisite ruffles, and such like, lost their freshness and became as limp as they would have been had the wearer been subjected to a sudden and heavy shower bath. Nevertheless many of the people stood the ordeal bravely for a while and enjoyed the dazzling vision before them; and when the heat at last drove one party out another was ready to take its place. So that the balcony,—although it was "as hot as a bakeoven" as one fair Quakeress expressed it—contained its full complement of onlookers all the evening. Even those who were actively engaged around the supper tables, at occasional intervals, refreshed themselves with a view from the gallery, which seemed to be next in popularity to the promenade.

The Promenade.

The Library was the resort of the promenaders, and it was generally largely patronized. It was much the coolest place in the building, and a walk through it, or a quiet chat there, was a decided and refreshing relief from the heat of the other rooms. They were going and coming in that direction from eight o'clock until eleven, and the courtesy of the Library Directors in granting the use of the room was thoroughly appreciated.

The Music

was an attraction last night, which also came in for a special share of attention. It is furnished by the Germania Orchestra, under the lead of Prof. Teorge; the orchestra has a space in the balcony reserved, to the right, where they are undisturbed. They play almost incessantly, and the waltz, or quadrille, is pleasantly interrupted with patriotic airs in an almost uninterrupted flow of melody. The music is a feature of the parties which every body accepts as largely contributing to the success of the entertainments; many of the young folks especially delight in it, and small parties last evening took possession of the hall-ways, where there was sufficient space for "a turn," to indulge in terpsichorean enjoyments.

"The Guards."

"Who are these soldiers?" jealously remarked a young man from the country to the fair "Continental" who hung upon his arm, but who had deigned to throw the radiance of her smile upon an unfortunate wight who seemed to pace his lonely beat, unmoved by the revelry around him.

"They—why don't you know," remarked the demure maiden of '76. "They're the Guards."

"The Guards," replied the astonished swain. "What do they guard?,"

"Why, you stupid, they guard us," murmured the maiden.

"Oh, I see," said the swain, who at least perceived that jealousy of the Greys was a wrong tack,—"well they've got a precious charge to look after."

"Oh, they're just splendid. They belong to Company G," said '76, "and I think they are worthy protectors of Columbia's fair daughters."

The scribe now perceived that the conversation which he had been carried on in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard half across the room—was about to drift into a poetical vein, and so tarried in the vicinity no longer; he could, however, but endorse the opinion of the fair friend of the Greys, for the boys do look well, and give a military air to the entertainments, without which they would not be complete.

"No Cups."

There was such a rush for the tables during the evening that the managers soon had the appalling fact of a deficiency of cups, staring them in the face. A large supply of these Centennial mementoes had been secured, but the demand soon exhausted them. Happily, however, some one had made provision for this contingency, and so in lieu of the cups there was given a ticket, which was exchanged on the manufacturer for one of the articles. It was of course not as good a plan as giving the cup right at the time, but was the best that could be done under the circumstances. The popularity of the, folks, judging from the general expression of opinion, would rather have had the memento at once.

The Tea.

however, held out bravely and there was an abundant supply of it. It comes as a gift from the establishment of Mr. D. M. Jenkins, and as dispensed by the fair hands who deal it out liberally is a nectar fit for the gods; at least we should suppose so from the quantity disposed of and the evident relish with which the recipients took their "tea."

Reception.

So many friends of General and Mrs. Washington crowded into the hall during the evening that it was necessary for the distinguished couple to hold informal levees several times during the evening. The several times during the evening. The General (Gen. Negley) and Mrs. Washington (Mrs. Judge Jones) received all who claimed their acquaintance with stately courtesy and affability, and bore the affliction of continuous hand-shaking with a fortitude and equanimity of spirit that was remarkable. However, the "dear people" must be permitted to greet the Chief Magistrate and his consort, and it is perhaps as well to take it all in good grace.

"Fortune Telling."

Among the new features in the Antiquity Department was a Gipsey tent, which was the home of two dark eyed maidens who for a small pittance, unfolded the secrets of futurity to anxious ones, who would know what fate had had in store for them. The maidens were known to a few friends as the Misses Vankard and Leecph, and they handled the cards with all the skill of the greatest adepts. Generally those who called upon them went away with happy hearts, as the future was depicted in roseate hues.

Another fresh antiquity in this department was a large curtain, taken from one of the windows of old Fort Duquesne. It is gorgeous with figures of Indians, forts and birds and beasts, and in its day was doubtless looked upon as a rare marvel in the upholstery line.

The Receipts.

It was estimated last night that the receipts for the evening were over $3,000—about $500 more than the previous evening. The tables progressed nearly were not so well patronized last night, owing to the crowd, which made a comfortable lunch an impossibility. However, the attendance made up for any deficiency in any other direction.

Noticeable Changes.

A number of changes were made in the tables representing the various States, last night. Beginning with the National table, it was still more handsomely decorated with flowers than on the opening night, and was one of the favorite resorts of the pleasure seeking crowd. It had thirty-five aids in attendance, two Vice Presidents and sixteen managers. The costumes of the attendants were elegant in design and were greatly admired. A large number of young ladies were at this table who were kept quite busy in serving their patrons. Lady Washington made this her headquarters during the latter part of the evening, and many callers were received by her at this point. Other tables were much improved, among which was South Carolina, which had a beautiful rice pyramid about three feet in height, with a star suspended in front of it about a foot in diameter, made of rices of various colors. Massachusetts had several novel features about it in the shape of a small flock of chickens of Japanese work, which were contributed by Mr. O. McClintock and were brought from New York. A representation of a tulip magnolia was made from small radishes and were sold quite rapidly. General and Lady Washington took tea at this table last night and were highly entertained.

Rhode Island was located next to it and was another center of attraction; additions both elegant and numerous could be noticed about this table and its attendants were busily engaged during the entire evening.

Pennsylvania had the same counties of supervision that it had on Wednesday night, and each one was dressed in old fashioned Quaker style. The flag that surmounted the entire frame work above this table has a history which, could we give it in full, would be quite interesting. It has been carried in the Holy Land and flung to the breeze at different historical points. It is made of silk and is very handsome.

Additional Costumes.

In addition to the description of costumes given in our issue of yesterday, we add the following, which were on exhibition last night:

Miss Mattie Watson, blue dress, trimmed with pearls, marroon satin over-dress, white illusion kerchief and plain jewelry.

Miss Alice Sellers, blue silk petticoat, brocaded silk over-dress, red, white and blue ribbon trimmings, white ruffled ruche around her neck, pearl beads in her hair, and gold jewelry.

Mrs. Harvey Childs, black silk dress, white Martha Washington cap, pink ribbon trimmings, white apron and choral ornaments.

Mrs. Joseph P. Wood, black satin dress and the balance of her costume was the same as Mrs. Childs', with the addition of a very old fashioned breast pin.

Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, black silk dress, lace cape, dress trimmed in black beads, amethyst jewelry, gold cross suspended from a chain around her neck and red ribbon trimmings.

Mrs. Rodman Wister, figured brocade silk dress with red silk overskirt and pearl jewelry.

Miss Sallie McClelland, grey silk, fifty years old, formerly worn by Mrs. Judge McCandless; black velvet bows, white ruche around her neck; large old-fashioned comb.

Miss Annie McCord, grey silk petticoat, blue brocade overdress, trimmed in very old-fashioned lace, with black velvet ribbon around her neck; turquoise jewelry.

Mrs. Dr. Hostetter, black and white silk dress, white point lace trimming, white swiss apron, old real lace cap, puffed hair, a very old breast pin, diamond ear-rings, black mits and a flower boquet.

Miss Amy Hostetter, black silk skirt, figured silk overdress trimmed in lace and black silk velvet ribbon, orange colored flowers and ostrich plume in her hair, gold necklace and locket and gold jewelry. This was a beautiful costume.

Miss M. Rickey, blue silk dress, trimmed with ruffiings of same material, lace collar, pink flowers in the hair and very old fashioned crysial jewelry.

Miss A. Ricey black silk petticoat, blue brocade overdress, trimmed with lace, black silk velvet bows and ribbon around her neck, diamond jewelry.

Miss Kate Jones, black velvet dress, real lace kerchief, pearl ornaments and necklace one hundred years old.

Miss Sidney Lorenz, black velvet and lavender silk costume, with pearl ornaments.

Miss Jennie Reed, pink silk underdress, flounced brocade overdress, and jewelry.

Miss Nannie Reed, black silk underdress, figured brocade overdress, Martha Washington ruche, white and pink roses in her hair, and diamond jewelry.

Miss Lide Armstrong, pink colored petticoat, buff brocade flowered over dress trimmed in black lace, velvet ribbon, swiss ruche and diamond jewelry.

Sallie Pears black silk petticoat, white satin over dress, velvet bodice, pearl jewelry.

Miss Lillie Berry, Knickerbocker costume with light blue silk ruffles and diamond cross. A splended costume.

Miss Lizzie Allison brocade white and velvet silk dress and gold jewelry.

Miss Grace Williams, scarlet underskirt, drab overdress, trimmed in scarlet silk and plain gold jewelry.

Miss Mina Shields, light blue silk underdress, blue and white flowered brocade overdress, amber colored pearl beads and cross, pearl jewelry, lace trimmings around the hair.

Miss Emma McKee, rose-colored silk underdress and brocade figured silk overdress, Martha Washington ruche, flower bouquet, old-fashioned comb, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Ella Young, green silk underskirt, black silk overdress, and pearl jewelry.

Miss Sadie Graham, black satin underskirt, black silk overskirt, trimmed in velvet, and pearl jewelry.

Demand for Finery.

In conversation last night with a young gentleman who is employed as a clerk in one of our prominent retail ladies' furnishing stores, he informed our reporter that for weeks previous to the opening night at the Tea Party, their establishment was thronged with ladies, old and young, purchasing largely of silks, satins, ribbons, and paint and applique laces for personal adornment and display at the parties. Their sales of that quality of goods were very heavy.

Arrangements for To-night.

While the tea party has been an eminent success so far, and it would seem that the decorations of the hall and tables could not be improved, yet still further additions are to be made in the different departments which will make the place one of still greater beauty and grandeur to-night. The committee in charge receive fresh flowers from New York each day, and an extra lot is expected in to-day. Besides this, changes are to be made in the different tables, which promise to add to their beauty and novelty. The ladies intend to spare no pains to please the public mind, and to this end, have made arrangements to place on exhibition to-night some rare productions of the early history of our Republic.

The dancing will not commence until to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock, when the hall will be darkened, the gas lights lit, and those enjoying the fantastic step will be given an opportunity to pass away the time until five o'clock. In order that ample room may be had to carry out the proposed plan, the main floor will be cleared of all the tables, and nothing will be in sight except a few ice cream stands on the outskirts.

The price of admission to this entertainment has been reduced to half-price, or fifty cents, so that all who may desire, will have an opportunity to attend. The matinee will wind up the whole affair, which thus far has proven one of the most pleasant entertainments ever held in Pittsburgh.

NEWS FROM CRESTLINE.

A Very Interesting Shooting Affair, in Which a Wronged Woman Looms up Prominently—A Suicide and Two Sudden Deaths.

A shooting affray, the circumstances of which are of rather an interesting character, occurred at Crestline, Ohio, early on Wednesday morning. It seems that Ben. Strawl, an engineer on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, who resides at Crestline, told his wife at a late hour on Tuesday night that he was going out on train No. 2, which leaves about midnight. Suspecting, for some reason best known to herself, that he was not telling the truth, she watched him, and discovered that he did not go out on train No. 2. On the contrary, he went to the residence of Mrs. Shepherd, wife of a fireman on the Fort Wayne road, and was seen by his wife, who followed him. After he had entered the house Mrs. Strawl went to her own dwelling, and, procuring a double-barreled horse pistol she charged both chambers with a heavy load of shot, and sallying forth, stationed herself in front of Mrs. Shepherd's domicile, and patiently waited for the appearance of her recreant lord and master. About one o'clock Wednesday morning Strawl appeared at the door, when Mrs. Shepherd, slightly ajoing come to the front to let him out. As soon as he saw his wife he knew by intuition, and before he had time to reason on the subject, that she was on the rampage, and his ignominious fate came to his heels and fled. It appears, however, that Mrs. Strawl did not want to chastise her husband so much as she desired to get square with Mrs. Shepherd, for the moment she got a fair chance at the latter she discharged both barrels of the weapon in her possession, and the two loads took effect in Mrs. Shepherd's breast, some of the shot entering her lungs. Not satisfied with even these injuries Mrs. Strawl, it is said, entered the house and beat her victim over the head with the pistol, and concluded the affair by scratching nearly all the skin off her face. For these acts she was arrested and detained in custody until Wednesday afternoon, when she was brought before a magistrate for a hearing, and no one appearing against her, she was told to "go and sin no more. Mrs. Strawl alleges that she had warned her husband several times not to visit Mrs. Shepherd, and it is now altogether probable that he will never do so again. Mrs. Shepherd's wounds are quite serious but it is thought they are not necessarily fatal.

On Wednesday afternoon, also, Peter Farer, a boarder at the Weber House at Crestline, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The same day a Mrs. McCarty was found dead in bed, and a man whose name our informant did not know, fell dead while on his way to answer a summons from his wife, who had been taken suddenly ill.

Go to S. Boyd & Co.'s if you want a looking glass or picture, or anything in that line.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn Avenue.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Plenty of Business Disposed of—Reports From Committees—Prospective Improvements—The Issuance of Sewer Bonds Objected to—Finances—Other Matters.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Calery, Day, Davis, Heagy, Huckestein, Hax, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvey, Ober, Reed, Smith, Slack, Walton, Voegtly and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the following business was presented:

Mr. SLACK, a petition for a lateral sewer on Palo Alto street. Referred.

Also, petition for the establishment of a grade on Lane and Spring alleys. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, petition for the establishment of a grade on Egger street. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for sewer on Fayette street. Laid over.

Also, ordinance granting Chas. Lighthill permission to erect a frame building. Referred.

Also, an ordinance forbidding persons from trespassing on railroads and cars. Referred,

Mr. WALTON, remonstrance against lateral sewer on Fayette street. Laid over.

Also, a communication from R. Reymer, relative to the delay of the Board of Viewers in submitting their report on the opening of Page street. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for the confirmation of the report of the viewers on the opening of Page street. Referred.

Mr. KNOX, remonstrance against the grading and paving of Preble avenue. Laid over.

Mr. REED, petition for removal of the sewer on Overhill street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. VOEGTLY, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee. They reported that they had agreed to relieve John E. Fuchs of one-fourth of taxes due from him. They also reported adverse to the ordinance for the issuing of $25,000 worth of sewer bonds. Report received.

The following papers accompanied it:

Ordinance authorizing the refunding of $600 to Bernard Gray. Passed.

Ordinance allowing the refunding of $255.52 to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and also refunding $66.27 to Mrs. Eliza Page. Passed.

The same gentleman presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the city, during the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1 Salaries	$ 3,488 02
No. 3 Fire Department	8,328 84
No. 5 Streets	1,236 74
No. 6 Wharves and Landings	31 45
No. 7 Surveys	237 35
No. 8 Police	3,959 08
No. 9 Contingent Fund	86 50
No. 11 Water Works	10,382 96
No. 15 Gas	83 50
No. 16 City Property	409 34
No. 17 Health	214 41
Total	$28,458 25

Report approved and the several bills ordered to be paid.

Also, the quarterly statement of the condition of the accounts of the various city officers and collectors of delinquent taxes. Received.

Also, the detailed report of the Controller of the receipts and expenditures during the month of March. Received